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CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Congressional Boxscore | ii |
| Around The Capitol | 533 |
| Public Laws — Bills Introduced | 540 |
| Presidential Report | 545 |
| Political Notes | 548 |
| Pressures On Congress | 550 |
| Committee Roundup | 552 |
| Floor Action | 555 |
| House Vote Chart | 558 |
| Week In Congress | iv |

Government Secrecy

- Open and Closed Hearings Page 536
- Executive Privilege Page 535

Wilderness Bill

Page 538

House Passes REA Loan Bill, Military Construction Authorization

Page 556, 557

Foreign Policy

- | | <u>Page</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| ● Dulles Resignation | 533 |
| ● Herter Biography. | 531 |
| ● Mutual Security Program | 552 |
| ● Berlin Crisis | 533 |

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of April 17, 1959

Party Lineups

| | Dem. | GOP | Vacancies |
|--------|------|-----|-----------|
| SENATE | 64 | 34 | 0 |
| HOUSE | 283 | 152 | 1 |

| BILL | HOUSE | SENATE | STATUS |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Depressed Areas (S 722) (HR 3505) | Hearings Completed | Reported 3/18/59 | Passed 3/24/59 |
| Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357) | Reported 2/27/59 | Reported 2/4/59 | Passed 2/5/59 |
| Airport Construction (S 1) (HR 1011) | Reported 3/2/59 | Passed 3/19/59 | Reported 2/5/59 |
| Hawaii Statehood (S 50) | Reported 2/12/59 | Passed 3/12/59 | Reported 3/5/59 |
| Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 965) | Hearings Completed | Reported 3/11/59 | Passed 3/11/59 |
| Labor Reform (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473) | Hearings Underway | Hearings Completed | To Conference |
| Minimum Wage (S 1046) | | Reported 4/14/59 | Debate Underway |
| Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 3547) | Hearings Completed | | |
| Temporary Jobless Pay (HR 5640) | Reported 3/13/59 | Passed 3/16/59 | Reported 3/23/59 |
| Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3) | Reported 3/13/59 | Passed 3/16/59 | Passed 3/25/59 |
| Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60) | Hearings Underway | Reported 3/13/59 | Passed 3/25/59 |
| Draft Extension (HR 2260) | Reported 2/2/59 | Passed 2/5/59 | Reported 3/9/59 |
| Farm Program | Hearings Underway | Reported 3/9/59 | Passed 3/11/59 |
| Passports | | Hearings Underway | |
| Mutual Security Program | Hearings Underway | | |
| World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094) (HR 4452) | Reported 3/18/59 | Passed 3/25/59 | Reported 3/18/59 |
| Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245) | Reported 2/13/59 | Passed 2/18/59 | Reported 3/11/59 |
| Price Stability (S 64, 497) (HR 4870) | Hearings Completed | Hearings Completed | |
| Debt Limit Increase | | | |
| Corporate, Excise Taxes | | | |
| Postal Rate Increase | | | |
| Gasoline Tax Increase | | | |
| TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460) | Reported 4/14/59 | | |
| Highway Revenues | | | |

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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HERTER BACKGROUND, STANDS, CONGRESSIONAL CAREER

The April 15 resignation of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (see p. 533, 546) put the spotlight on Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, who has been serving as Acting Secretary since Feb. 15. Following are the facts of Herter's background, public life and voting record while a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Background

Christian Archibald Herter was born in Paris, France, March 28, 1895, the son of well-to-do American artists. He was brought to the United States by an uncle in 1904, attended Browning School in New York City and graduated cum laude from Harvard University in 1915.

In 1916 he joined the U.S. Foreign Service and was assigned as attache to the American embassy in Berlin and, also, for two months was in charge of the American legation in Brussels, Belgium. Herter served in the State Department from 1917 to 1919 where he was assistant commissioner and secretary of a diplomatic mission to draw up a prisoner-of-war agreement with Germany and, later, secretary of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. From 1919 to 1924 Herter served as personal assistant to then Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and was executive secretary of the European Relief Council in 1920-21.

Herter was editor of "The Independent" magazine, 1924-28; associate editor of "The Sportsman" magazine, 1927-36; and from 1929-30 was a visiting lecturer on international relations at Harvard.

In 1931 Herter was elected to the Massachusetts State House of Representatives, where he was a member until 1943; Herter served as speaker the last four years. In 1941-42 he also was deputy director of the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington, D.C.

Herter Aug. 25, 1917, married the former Mary Caroline Pratt, a granddaughter of one of the founders of the Standard Oil Co.; they have four grown children -- three sons and a daughter.

Congressman, Governor

Herter was elected to the 78th Congress and served continuously from 1943 to 1953. He was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and in 1947 led the Select Committee on Foreign Aid whose report on economic conditions in Europe is credited with laying the groundwork for the Marshall Plan.

In 1952 Herter was "drafted" by Massachusetts Republican leaders as the candidate for Governor. He won over incumbent Gov. Paul A. Dever (D) by 14,456 votes. General Eisenhower carried Massachusetts that year by 208,800 votes. In 1954, Herter was reelected over Robert F. Murphy (D) by 75,252 votes, the only Republican Governor in the country to increase his winning margin from 1952. Herter announced Feb. 9, 1956, he would not seek another term as Governor.

On Feb. 21, 1957, he was appointed Under Secretary of State, succeeding Herbert Hoover Jr.

Ike Supporter

Herter was one of the original supporters of Mr. Eisenhower and was co-chairman of the Massachusetts Eisenhower Committee in the 1952 campaign. Following the President's heart attack in 1955, Herter was discussed as a possible "liberal" GOP Presidential candidate for the 1956 elections.

Prior to the 1956 Republican National Convention, Harold E. Stassen favored Herter to replace Richard M. Nixon as the 1956 GOP Vice-Presidential nominee. Herter, however, rejected the suggestion and instead made the nominating speech for Nixon, who as a U.S. Representative from California had served on Herter's Select Foreign Aid Committee in 1947.

Record in Congress

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Herter voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Democrats (Party Unity); how often he voted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of Democrats (Bipartisan Support); and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

| | PARTY UNITY | BIP SUPPORT | ON THE RECORD |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 79th Congress (1945-46) | 67% | 91% | 95% |
| 80th Congress (1947-48) | 91 | 96 | 87 |
| 81st Congress (1949-50) | 80 | 95 | 92 |
| 82nd Congress (1951-52) | 68 | 93 | 67 |

Following is a list of major roll-call votes during Herter's Congressional career and his vote on each.

Foreign Policy

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passed over veto, 278-113 (D 107-90; R 170-23). Herter AGAINST.

1951 -- Cut European economic aid. Agreed to, 186-177. (D 37-162; R 149-14). Herter FOR.

Christian A. Herter - 2

1950 -- Shelve Point Four aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected, 150-220 (D 31-191; R 118-29). Herter AGAINST.

1950 -- Korea aid. Rejected, 191-192 (D 170-61; R 21-130). Herter FOR.

1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Passed, 238-122 (D 187-27; R 51-94). Herter FOR.

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Passed, 319-69 (D 234-6; R 84-63). Herter FOR.

1948 -- European recovery plan. Passed, 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61). Herter FOR.

1948 -- Extend trade agreements with "peril points." Passed, 234-149 (D 16-142; R 218-5). Herter FOR.

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Passed, 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94). Herter FOR.

1946 -- British loan. Passed, 219-155 (D 157-32; R 61-122). Herter FOR.

Health, Education, Welfare

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Agreed to, 218-155 (D 81-141; R 137-13). Herter FOR.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed, 227-186 (D 192-55; R 34-131). Herter AGAINST.

1946 -- Permanent school lunch program. Passed, 276-131 (D 164-75; R 110-56). Herter FOR.

Labor

1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike. Agreed to, 228-164 (D 82-117; R 145-47). Herter FOR.

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Act. Veto overridden, 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11). Herter FOR.

1946 -- Anti-strike bills. Passed, 258-155 (D 109-120; R 149-33). Herter FOR.

1945 -- Full employment. Passed, 255-126 (D 195-21; R 58-105). Herter FOR.

Power and Conservation

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Agreed to, 199-159 (D 44-142; R 154-17). Herter FOR.

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Agreed to, 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80). Herter AGAINST.

1948 -- TVA steam plant. Rejected, 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187). Herter AGAINST.

Taxes and Economic Policy

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Agreed to, 185-160 (D 147-34; R 37-126). Herter AGAINST.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to, 273-113 (D 116-111; R 157-1). Herter FOR.

1948 -- GOP-sponsored income tax reduction. Passed, 311-88 (D 82-84; R 229-2). Herter FOR.

1948 -- Tighten credit. Passed, 264-97 (D 51-92; R 213-3). Herter FOR.

Agriculture

1952 -- Extend rigid 90 percent price supports for two years. Passed, 207-121 (D 133-35; R 74-85). Herter NOT RECORDED.

1950 -- Increase Commodity Credit Corp. borrowing authority. Agreed to, 235-81 (D 175-7; R 59-74). Herter AGAINST.

1949 -- Extend rigid 90 percent price supports one year. Agreed to, 239-170 (D 79-165; R 160-4). Herter paired, announced or polled FOR.

Business and Industry

1950 -- Natural gas bill. Adopted, 176-174 (D 97-116; R 79-57). Herter FOR.

1950 -- Kill basing point bill. Rejected, 175-204 (D 154-72; R 20-132). Herter AGAINST.

1948 -- Suspend application of antitrust laws to carrier agreements. Passed, 274-53 (D 76-49; R 198-2). Herter FOR.

Civil Rights

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passed 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2). Herter FOR.

1948 -- Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill. Passed, 319-58 (D 104-48; R 215-8). Herter FOR.

1947 -- Anti-poll tax bill. Passed, 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14). Herter FOR.

1945 -- Establish permanent investigating committee, with no legislative functions, on un-American activities. Passed, 208-186 (D 70-150; R 138-34). Herter AGAINST.

Defense

1951 -- Kill UMT. Rejected, 121-296 (D 22-201; R 99-94). Herter AGAINST.

1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Passed, 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98). Herter FOR.

Further Details

For details on the Berlin question, see Weekly Report p. 521, 533; foreign aid, Weekly Report p. 552, 1951 Almanac p. 234, 1950 Almanac p. 210, 1949 Almanac p. 396, 356; defense production, 1950 Almanac p. 627; reciprocal trade agreements, 1948 Almanac p. 191; Select Foreign Aid Committee, 1947 Almanac p. 447; 1956 Republican National Convention, 1956 Almanac p. 778; Herter Comparison with Nixon, 1956 Weekly Report p. 1022.



DULLES RESIGNATION

President Eisenhower April 15 announced the resignation of cancer-stricken Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, because his illness had left him "incapacitated for carrying on the administrative load, in addition to assisting in the making of policy." The President told a special news conference at his Augusta, Ga., vacation headquarters he had asked Dulles to remain "as my consultant." He said no final decision had been made on a successor, but Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter was reported most likely to succeed Dulles. (For text of news conference, see p. 546)

The White House April 16 released an April 15 exchange of letters between the President and Dulles. Dulles, in his formal notification, said it was "apparent to me that I shall not be well enough soon enough to continue to serve as Secretary of State." He added that, "if I can, in a more limited capacity, continue to serve, I shall be happy to do so." The President's letter said Dulles, "as a statesman of world stature," had "set a record in the stewardship of our foreign relations that stands clear and strong for all to see." He requested Dulles "to serve in the future, to whatever extent your health will permit, as a consultant to me and the State Department in international affairs."

Dulles April 12 unexpectedly returned to Washington from Florida, where he had gone to "rest and recuperate" after extensive radiation treatments for a recurrence of abdominal cancer. The State Department April 14 announced he had been experiencing "increasing discomfort in the lower neck" which "may be attributable to the presence of a malignant tumor." Radiation treatments were begun immediately. (Weekly Report p. 322, 469)

The President's Augusta headquarters April 16 disclosed the President and Dulles had held two telephone conversations on a successor, and indicated Herter's health was a prime consideration. The 64-year-old Under Secretary, who has served as Acting Secretary since February 15, has arthritis in the hips, which causes discomfort when he walks or stands. News stories named as possible alternate choices C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Robert D. Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross; and United Nations delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

The State Department April 14 announced, however, that Herter would lead the American delegation at an April 29 Paris meeting of Western foreign ministers, to map plans for the Geneva meeting on the East-West crisis. Herter was also scheduled to attend the May 11 foreign ministers talks in Geneva with the Russians. (For Herter biography, see p. 531)

Dulles, 71, has been Secretary of State since January 1953, and his resignation leaves only two remaining members of the President's original cabinet -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

The resignation brought expressions of regret from Dulles' critics as well as his supporters. Ex-President Harry S. Truman said he thought the President "is very

wise in keeping him for advice." Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said it was "both a personal tragedy and a tragedy for the country." Vice President Richard M. Nixon termed Dulles "one of the truly heroic figures of this generation."

BERLIN CRISIS

Preparations for the May 11 Geneva foreign ministers' conference, to lay the groundwork for a future summit conference, brought numerous Congressional proposals for solutions of the Berlin crisis, and diplomatic concern over United States high altitude flights in the Berlin corridor in defiance of a Soviet 10,000-foot ceiling. (Weekly Report p. 521)

On the diplomatic front, Great Britain April 16 announced it had taken up with the Administration the high altitude flight issue, and British leaders were reported concerned over what effect the flights might have on the upcoming conference. The U.S. April 15 sent its third high-flying transport plane within a month to Berlin, after sending an April 13 formal protest to Moscow on a March 27 Russian buzzing of a high-flying jet transport. A second buzzing was reported on April 3. The note answered Russia's complaint that the flight was a deliberate effort to complicate East-West talks by stating that, "on the contrary, it is the Soviet Union which is creating doubt as to its intentions...."

On Capitol Hill, ten Democratic Congressmen, together with six members of the British Parliament, April 9 issued a statement proposing that the United Nations police force gradually take over the policing of all Berlin as a forerunner to "the eventual coming together of East and West Germany."

Rep. Charles O. Porter (Ore.), one of the signers, said the idea was developed several weeks earlier in conversations with members of Parliament in London. Other Congressional signers were Reps. Steven V. Carter (Iowa), Frank M. Clark (Pa.), William H. Meyer (Vt.), Clement W. Miller (Calif.), Henry S. Reuss (Wis.), George M. Rhodes (Pa.), Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska), Bryon L. Johnson (Colo.), and Leonard G. Wolf (Iowa).

Flexibility in Berlin negotiations was urged by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). Humphrey, in an April 11 address at New Rochelle, N.Y., said two Senators should be included in the U.S. delegation to the May 11 conference, and that firmness must be "matched by our imagination and willingness to negotiate." Mansfield April 9 told the New York University Law School Alumni Assn. there must be a realistic give-and-take, and renewed his suggestions for an "interim neutralization" of Germany under UN supervision.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), returning from a private trip to England, France and Germany, April 9 said he did not believe Russia would deliberately launch a nuclear war over Berlin, that he thought "we are over-emphasizing our defense," and that "we should spend more money on the U.S. Information Agency."

TAFT MEMORIAL

The memorial bell tower honoring the late Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft (R Ohio, 1939-1953) was dedicated April 14 on the northwest section of the grounds of Capitol Hill. Taft died of cancer on July 31, 1953.

President Eisenhower, former President Herbert Hoover and Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) spoke in praise of Taft at the ceremonies. Vice President Richard M. Nixon accepted the memorial on behalf of Congress. Taft's oldest son, William Howard Taft III, thanked those who made the memorial possible. Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.), president of the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation, presided. An estimated 5,000 persons attended in clear, spring weather. (For President Eisenhower's remarks, see p. 545)

The shaft of Tennessee marble is 100 feet high, 11 feet thick and 32 feet wide, resting on a 55-foot by 45-foot base from which jets of water spout. It contains 27 bells cast in the Paccard bell foundry in Annecy, France. The sculptor was Wheeler Williams of New York and the architect was Douglas W. Orr of New Haven.

Money for the memorial was raised by popular subscription amounting to more than \$1 million. The foundation, established on July 13, 1954, was given three aims: erection of a memorial in Washington, establishment of a Robert A. Taft Institute of Government and development of a program of scholarships, fellowships and research grants.

The memorial is the first erected in memory of a Member of Congress on Capitol grounds.

NIXON ON WORLD COURT

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in an April 13 address before the Academy of Political Science in New York, proposed that the International Court of Justice (World Court) be made the final arbiter in any dispute arising as to interpretation of future East-West agreements. He said, "It is time for the United States to re-examine its own position with regard to the court," and that the Administration "will shortly submit to Congress recommendations for modifying" its 1946 agreement on acceptance of World Court jurisdiction. In that agreement, the U.S. reserved the right to determine unilaterally whether subject matter of a dispute was within domestic jurisdiction, and other nations subsequently adopted similar reservations. (1946 Almanac p. 479)

A similar proposal was made March 24 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) when he introduced a resolution (S Res 94) to eliminate the U.S. reservation from the 1946 agreement. Humphrey said reserve clauses had resulted in a "sorry record" in which the World Court had decided "only 10 cases in 13 years."

Nixon said the court's "lack of judicial business" was the result of such reservations, and that "the time has now come to take the initiative in the direction of establishment of the rule of law in the world to replace the rule of force." He added that although his proposal "has not yet been adopted as the official U.S. position, I have discussed it at length with Attorney General Rogers and with officials of the State Department." As a result, he said, he was "convinced that it has merit and should be given serious consideration."

Nixon also endorsed recent proposals for tax deferrals to spur foreign investments by private U.S. business concerns. He said the job of providing needed capital for

investment in underdeveloped countries was "too big for mere government money," that "only private money, privately managed, can do it right in many sectors," and that such investments needed "a sound, a reliable framework of laws in which to work." (Weekly Report p. 520)

VETERANS' PENSIONS

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee April 15 said hearings on Administration proposals for revision of veterans' pensions would begin early in May. The proposals, incorporated in HR 6432, would cut the future costs of non-service connected disability pensions and provide higher payments for veterans with limited income.

The proposals, presented to Congress by the Veterans' Administration April 15, included the requests made by President Eisenhower in his Budget Message Jan. 19 for "legislation to provide for more equitable treatment of needy veterans and to modernize the veterans' pensions program in light of social developments and changes." (Weekly Report p. 98)

Under the proposed legislation, no current pension would be cut, the VA said, and almost 55 percent of the pensioners would receive increases. For the future, the bill called for a means test based on income and net worth, and a graduated scale of payments keyed both to means and to the number of dependents of the veteran. Current payments are \$66.15 (under age 65) and \$78.75 monthly (over 65). The new legislation would provide a scale of payments from \$10 to \$85 monthly for a non-married veteran and a higher scale for those with dependents. Current beneficiaries would be permitted to choose between the old and new rates. The April 15 recommendations were the first revisions of veterans' pensions suggested by the Administration since the Commission on Veterans' Pensions, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley (ret.), submitted its report to the President in 1956.

FOREIGN VISITORS

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro April 15 arrived in Washington for an 11-day visit which was to take him to Princeton, N.J., New York and Cambridge, Mass. He spoke April 17 to a standing-room-only meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Cuban officials concerned with economic and financial affairs accompanied Castro. He was expected to discuss the raising of the Cuban sugar quota by the United States. Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) April 13 said "Cuba is in the U.S. sugar market only through the indulgence of Uncle Sam." He warned that U.S. beet growers could easily replace Cuban sugar if it were kept out of this country.

Castro denied that he or his government were Communists.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) April 15 called for the Organization of American States to establish a police force to maintain peace in Latin America. He said leaders in Castro's government were organizing to invade other Latin American countries.

Other foreign visitors to the U.S. the week of April 10-17: the former prime minister of Burma, U Nu; Tom Mboya, member of the Kenya Legislative Council, chairman of the December All-African Conference in Accra and Secretary General of the Kenya Federation of Labor; Franz Josef Strauss, Defense Minister of Federal Republic of (West) Germany.

(For Capitol Briefs, see p. 544)

COMMITTEES LOOK AT EXECUTIVE SECRECY

Congressional hearings begin this week on the never-ending problem of government secrecy.

The Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee was to begin hearings April 17 on S 186, the so-called Freedom of Information Bill by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.).

The Special Subcommittee on Government Information of the House Committee on Government Operations was to hold hearings April 20-23 on secrecy problems involving the Navy Department. It will consider the refusal of Navy to submit a report on the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D.C., requested by Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D Md.) and the Navy's refusal to submit information requested by the General Accounting Office relative to procurement and contracting practices of the Military Sea Transportation Service. The Senate Subcommittee also plans to hold hearings next month on repeated refusal of agencies within the Defense Department to supply GAO with requested information.

Congressional Secrecy

Neither Subcommittee plans to hold hearings on current questions being raised about Congressional secrecy, Congressional Quarterly was told. The Senate Subcommittee is headed by Hennings. He is also chairman of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which has jurisdiction over the administration of the Senate. The Constitutional Rights Subcommittee has jurisdiction over the abridgement of all Constitutional rights. So Hennings has a wide range of jurisdiction, but he is not planning to investigate Congressional secrecy. House Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) told CQ that Congressional secrecy is not within the jurisdiction of his group. Furthermore, Moss claims that the Constitution singled out Congress as the only arm of the government with the right to impose secrecy, under Article One, Section Five. It provides that "Each House (of Congress) shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgement require secrecy." Even though he asserts Congressional right to secrecy on constitutional grounds, Moss told CQ that he did not favor Congressional secrecy on any matter unrelated to national security: "Corruption and impropriety flourish when information is withheld from public view by any level, any department or any agency of government or any type of government." (See p. 536)

Freedom of Information Bill

Hennings claims that the trend toward secrecy in government has been "increasing in recent years," primarily due to the growth of the Defense Department and other agencies involved with national defense programs, the security program, and military intelligence. A study made by his Subcommittee indicates that information is often denied to the public by government agencies under Section Three of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238, 5 U.S.C. 1002). "We find no evidence that it was intended to authorize many of the limitations on the availability of information for which it

has been cited," Hennings declared. His bill (S 186) is designed to "sharply curtail the unjustified citation of Section 1002." The bill "should...force department and agency officials to seek proper statutory authority or Presidential directives of indisputable constitutionality for their decisions to keep information from the public," according to Hennings.

The House Subcommittee is now compiling a list of cases under which the Administrative Procedure Act was cited as the statutory authority to deny information to the public. For example, the Comptroller of the Currency recently denied application forms for a national bank charter to a private citizen who wanted to look at the forms but was not an applicant. Until 1957 the Bureau of Customs refused to disclose settlements of fines and penalties stemming from import violations. Until 1958 the Internal Revenue Service refused to disclose the names of violators penalized for adulterating whiskey or re-using old liquor bottles under the liquor control laws. On the prodding of the House Subcommittee, most of this information is now made public.

GAO and Defense

What is Executive privilege? Can it contravene statutory authority of a legislative arm of the government, such as the General Accounting Office, which is responsible to Congress? These fundamental questions of Constitutional law have been posed by the struggle that GAO has had for the past two years to obtain access to an Air Force survey of ballistic missile management and an internal report made by the Navy Department covering a study of the procurement and contracting practices of the Military Sea Transportation Service. In each instance, GAO claimed it had right to full information under sections 312 (a) and 313 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (42 stat 25 and 26, 31 U.S.C. 53 and 54), under section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 stat 837, 31 U.S.C. 60) and under Section 111 (d) of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 stat 434, 31 U.S.C. 65). Air Force declined to furnish full information on the basis of a 1941 opinion of the Attorney General that "all investigative reports are confidential documents of the executive department of the government" and "Congressional or public access to them would not be in the public interest." The Air Force refusal was aired last year, and the Navy refusal will be aired this year by the House Subcommittee.

The Senate Subcommittee plans to hold hearings on the whole question relative to GAO's problems with the Defense Department next month. Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), a member of the House Subcommittee, has suggested a court test on the question. Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) agrees with Hoffman and adds that he would like to see the Subcommittee proceed "to obtain a determination by the Supreme Court" of the underlying issue: "Was the Executive constitutionally privileged to withhold the information requested" by GAO. The problem is one of getting the case in to court, since the government must consent to the suit. So a procedural issue is posed as well as the substantive issue of law.

32 PERCENT OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS SECRET

Congressional Committees held at least 32 percent of their meetings behind closed doors during the first three months of 1959. A check by Congressional Quarterly showed that of 461 meetings held by House committees between Jan. 7, when the 86th Congress convened, and March 26, when it recessed for Easter, 126 were in executive (closed) session. Of 318 Senate Committee meetings during the same period, 114 were labeled executive sessions.

Since 1953, when Congressional Quarterly began its tally of open and closed committee meetings, Congress has been consistent in its unwillingness to open its committee sessions to the public, in spite of the fact that during this period much pressure has been generated, some within Congress itself, for less secrecy in Government. (See p. 535) Following is a year-by-year breakdown of open and closed sessions since 1953:

| Year | Total Meetings | Number Closed | Percent Closed |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1953 | 2,640 | 892 | 35% |
| 1954 | 3,002 | 1,243 | 41 |
| 1955 | 2,940 | 1,055 | 36 |
| 1956 | 3,120 | 1,130 | 36 |
| 1957 | 2,517 | 854 | 34 |
| 1958 | 3,472 | 1,167 | 34 |
| 1959 (Jan. 7-March 26) | 849 | 274 | 32 |

Congressional Quarterly's tabulations are based on information appearing in the Daily Digest section of the Congressional Record. According to Section 221 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946: "The Joint Committee on Printing is authorized and directed to provide for printing in the Daily Record (the Daily Digest of the Congressional Record)...a list of Congressional committee meetings and hearings, and the place of meeting and subject matter; and to cause a brief resume of Congressional activities for the previous day to be incorporated in the Record."

Each of the Committees decides when it will bar the public from its sessions. While most of the Committees report all their meetings for publication in the Record, a few fail to report their executive sessions.

A spokesman for the House Select Small Business Committee, which reported no meetings, executive or public, during the first three months of 1959, told CQ that from 15 to 20 executive sessions were held but not reported because the Committee had interpreted Section 221 as applying only to public hearings.

The House Un-American Activities Committee said none of its closed meetings were reported because they frequently dealt with secret or classified information.

So far in 1959, none of an estimated 75 secret meetings of the House Appropriations Committee and its subcommittees has been reported. Traditionally, the subcommittees go over money requests in closed session. Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) said the Committee gets more work done this way and makes better use of

its limited office space. He said opening up the hearings would "intensify the assault on the public money" by lobbyists.

Individual Committees

Of the Congressional committees that reported meeting 10 or more times so far in 1959, the House Foreign Affairs showed the biggest secrecy percentage, 79 percent. Virtually all of the closed sessions featured classified testimony by Government officials and military leaders relating to the tense world situation. The Committee closed the doors to the public and press for 34 of 43 meetings during the three-month period.

Security precautions also figured in the next two most secretive committees, Senate Armed Services and Senate Foreign Relations. Armed Services closed 22 of 36 meetings for a secrecy ratio of 61 percent; Foreign Relations secluded 21, or 60 percent, of its 35 meetings.

The only other committee which met more than 10 times and which barred the public from more than 50 percent of its sessions was the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. This group, which reviews top secret nuclear data, met 44 times, 23 times or 52 percent of which were in executive session.

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor-Management Field demonstrated its lack of secrecy by opening to the public all of its 28 hearings during the first quarter of 1959. Close behind was the House Education and Labor Committee which closed only three of its 36 meetings. The Labor-Management Committee centered its attention on alleged racketeering in the New York and Chicago juke box industries; the Education and Labor group worked hard on new school-aid and labor reform bills. (Weekly Report p. 496, 526)

Ground Rules

The tabulations in the chart on the next page excluded: meetings when Congress was not in regular session; meetings outside Washington, D.C.; meetings of conference committees to reconcile conflicting Senate and House versions of bills; informal meetings without official status; meetings of the House Rules Committee to consider sending legislation to the floor, but Rules Committee meetings for other purposes were included; meetings of House Appropriations Committee.

Open meetings followed by closed meeting were counted twice -- once in each category. Joint meetings of two separate committees were counted twice -- once for each committee. Morning and afternoon sessions of the same committee were counted only once if the committee covered the same subject in both sessions. The figures are based on information appearing in the Daily Digests of the Congressional Record and that obtained from the committees.

CLOSED AND OPEN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committees Bar Public from 32 Percent of Sessions

| | 1957 (Jan. 3 - July 7) | | | | 1958 (Jan. 7 - Aug. 24) | | | | 1959 (Jan. 7 - March 26) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| | OPEN | CLOSED | TOTAL | PERCENT CLOSED | OPEN | CLOSED | TOTAL | PERCENT CLOSED | OPEN | CLOSED | TOTAL | PERCENT CLOSED |
| Senate Committees | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aeronautics and Space Sciences | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 4 | 11 | 36% | 5 | 3 | 8 | 37% |
| Agriculture | 25 | 18 | 43 | 42% | 61 | 19 | 80 | 24 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 27 |
| Appropriations | 127 | 38 | 165 | 23 | 125 | 47 | 172 | 27 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 19 |
| Armed Services | 39 | 47 | 86 | 55 | 59 | 47 | 106 | 44 | 14 | 22 | 36 | 61 |
| Banking and Currency | 62 | 28 | 90 | 31 | 32 | 11 | 43 | 26 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 28 |
| Commerce | 52 | 25 | 77 | 32 | 98 | 17 | 115 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 33 |
| District of Columbia | 31 | 14 | 45 | 31 | 31 | 3 | 34 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| Finance | 19 | 11 | 30 | 37 | 35 | 30 | 65 | 46 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 36 |
| Foreign Relations | 34 | 52 | 86 | 60 | 45 | 55 | 100 | 55 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 60 |
| Government Operations | 17 | 7 | 24 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 29 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 60 |
| Interior and Insular Affairs | 64 | 18 | 82 | 22 | 61 | 21 | 82 | 26 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 37 |
| Judiciary | 121 | 35 | 156 | 22 | 141 | 49 | 190 | 26 | 26 | 6 | 32 | 19 |
| Labor and Public Welfare | 35 | 15 | 50 | 30 | 59 | 19 | 78 | 24 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 35 |
| Post Office and Civil Service | 20 | 10 | 30 | 33 | 27 | 13 | 40 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 75 |
| Public Works | 40 | 17 | 57 | 30 | 34 | 17 | 51 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33 |
| Rules and Administration | 7 | 19 | 26 | 73 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 71 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| Select Small Business | 14 | 2 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 25 |
| Select Labor-Management Committee | 37 | 2 | 39 | 5 | 79 | 9 | 88 | 10 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 00 |
| TOTAL | 756 | 372 | 1,128 | 33% | 934 | 391 | 1,325 | 29% | 204 | 114 | 318 | 36% |
| House Committees | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 80 | 27 | 107 | 25% | 103 | 53 | 156 | 34% | 41 | 7 | 48 | 14% |
| Armed Services | 108 | 23 | 131 | 18 | 102 | 93 | 195 | 48 | 38 | 7 | 45 | 15 |
| Banking and Currency | 22 | 14 | 36 | 39 | 77 | 61 | 138 | 44 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 20 |
| Commerce | 88 | 22 | 110 | 20 | 115 | 41 | 156 | 26 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 38 |
| District of Columbia | 25 | 13 | 38 | 34 | 31 | 13 | 44 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 20 |
| Education and Labor | 80 | 16 | 96 | 17 | 108 | 53 | 161 | 33 | 33 | 3 | 36 | 8 |
| Foreign Affairs | 32 | 60 | 92 | 65 | 61 | 55 | 116 | 47 | 9 | 34 | 43 | 79 |
| Government Operations | 72 | 27 | 99 | 27 | 110 | 39 | 149 | 26 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 6 |
| House Administration | 5 | 8 | 13 | 62 | 16 | 23 | 39 | 59 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 83 |
| Interior and Insular Affairs | 104 | 21 | 125 | 17 | 111 | 39 | 150 | 26 | 38 | 7 | 45 | 15 |
| Judiciary | 56 | 69 | 125 | 55 | 97 | 80 | 177 | 45 | 21 | 16 | 37 | 43 |
| Merchant Marine and Fisheries | 40 | 13 | 53 | 25 | 59 | 29 | 88 | 33 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Post Office and Civil Service | 51 | 16 | 67 | 24 | 63 | 31 | 94 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 33 |
| Public Works | 23 | 26 | 49 | 53 | 39 | 42 | 81 | 52 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 38 |
| Rules | 13 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Science and Astronautics | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21 | 8 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 5 | 33 | 15 |
| Small Business | 24 | 3 | 27 | 11 | 31 | 6 | 37 | 16 | 0 | ? | ? | ? |
| Un-American Activities | 3 | ? | ? | ? | 5 | 7 | 12 | 58 | 0 | ? | ? | ? |
| Veterans Affairs | 28 | 5 | 33 | 15 | 57 | 19 | 76 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Ways and Means | 5 | 63 | 68 | 93 | 75 | 42 | 117 | 36 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 44 |
| TOTAL | 859 | 428 | 1,287 | 33% | 1,308 | 737 | 2,045 | 36% | 335 | 126 | 461 | 27% |
| Joint Committees | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atomic Energy | 33 | 41 | 74 | 55% | 41 | 27 | 68 | 40% | 21 | 23 | 44 | 52% |
| Defense Production | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 75 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Economic Report | 13 | 10 | 23 | 43 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 25 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| Others | 0 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 86 |
| TOTAL | 48 | 54 | 102 | 53% | 63 | 39 | 102 | 38% | 36 | 34 | 70 | 49% |
| Grand Total | 1,663 | 854 | 2,517 | 34% | 2,305 | 1,167 | 3,472 | 34% | 575 | 274 | 849 | 32% |

SHOULD U.S. SET ASIDE WILDERNESS AREAS?

The bill to preserve the remaining wilderness areas in the United States is expected to receive its first test of strength next month.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee at that time is expected to vote on whether the wilderness bill should be sent to the floor.

Background

Preserving the Nation's remaining wilderness came under serious discussion in Congress in 1949, but the first committee hearings on a wilderness bill were not held until 1957.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on a wilderness bill (S 1176) June 19 and 20, 1957. The House Interior Committee held hearings on a companion bill June 20, 21 and 22, 1957. After the Senate hearings, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) introduced a clean wilderness bill (S 4028) which received Senate hearings July 23, 1958. Then the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held field hearings on S 4028 in Bend, Ore., San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Albuquerque, N.M., Nov. 7, 10, 12 and 14, 1958. Neither the Senate nor House Interior Committee reported a wilderness bill in 1957 or 1958.

Humphrey Feb. 19, 1959 introduced another wilderness bill (S 1123). Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) Jan. 12, 1959 introduced a companion bill (HR 1960) in the House. The Senate Interior Committee held hearings on S 1123 in Seattle, Wash., and Phoenix, Ariz., March 30 through April 2.

Pending Bill

The companion bills (S 1123, HR 1960) now pending would:

- Define wilderness "as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."
- Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System comprised of primitive park and forest lands now owned by the Government.
- Give the Secretary of Agriculture, through his Forest Service, 20 years to determine which parts of the national forests should go into the Wilderness System. Before adding to or removing land from the Wilderness System, the Secretary would have to give 90 days notice and hold a public hearing if one was requested.
- Give the Secretary of the Interior, through his National Park Service, 10 years to decide which portion of the park system should go into the Wilderness System. If he had not made this determination within 10 years, any national park or monument with 5,000 acres or more of roadless country would become part of the Wilderness System.
- Give the Secretary of the Interior five years to decide which wildlife refuges and game ranges under his jurisdiction should go into the Wilderness System. (The Fish and

Wildlife Service within the Interior Department most likely would make the determination.) Humphrey Feb. 19 estimated 20 of the 275 refuges and ranges would go into the Wilderness System.

- Allow Indian lands to be included in the Wilderness System if the Indians gave their consent.
- Authorize such other Government departments as the Army to put its land into the Wilderness System. Private persons also could donate their land to the system.
- Give Congress the right to veto proposed additions or reductions in the Wilderness System. Before a change could be made in the Wilderness System established by the bill, the proposed change would have to lay before Congress for 120 continuous calendar days when Congress was in session. If Congress in that time did not pass a resolution opposing the proposal, the addition or reduction in the system could be made. Before the proposed change reached Congress, the Federal Government would have to give 90 days' notice of its intentions and hold hearings if requested.
- Allow well established practices of livestock grazing and use of airplanes and motorboats to continue in national forest areas even after they were included in the Wilderness System.
- Authorize the President to allow "prospecting, mining or the establishment or maintenance of reservoirs and water conservation works, including the road construction found essential to such mining and reservoir construction, upon his determination that such use in the specific area will better serve the interests of the U.S. and the people thereof than will its denial."

- Provide that the act would not exempt the Federal Government from state water laws.
- Establish a National Preservation Council comprised of three private citizens interested in wilderness preservation and the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution or their designates. The council would serve as an information clearing house and keep tabs on the development of the Wilderness System. It would not usurp any of the present powers of Federal agencies.

All told, it is estimated the bill would put between 50 million and 55 million acres of the Nation's 2.3 billion acres into wilderness, or about 2 percent. Most of that land currently is in national forests, parks and monuments; Indian reservations; wildlife refuges; and game ranges.

Pro and Con

PRO -- Humphrey in introducing S 1123 Feb. 19 said: "We can recognize that all our lands are destined to be put to some human use, that no areas of wilderness can be expected to remain as such accidentally, that our only lasting hope for preservation is in the deliberate designation of areas to be preserved.... It is our clear duty to do something before the horse is out of the barn.... It is much better to take such steps now in our present

circumstances than to wait for the kind of pressing need for protective measures that must be accompanied by emergency action, the bitterness of urgent controversy and the high cost of poor planning."

Humphrey said the "hue and cry" of commercial interests over the wilderness bill is "way out of proportion to the area of land involved and to the value of these lands in the potential production of commercial resources." He said all the wilderness lands involved constituted less than 2½ percent of the Nation's lands. He said the Wilderness System would comprise about 5.2 percent of the total Federal lands, and two-thirds of that 5.2 percent already is in parks, monuments and refuges free from commercial development.

The Forest Service estimates there are 14,429,000 acres of wilderness-type areas within the 181 million acres of national forests. Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) July 23, 1958 said: "We no more need the 14 million acres in national wilderness forest areas for the few commodities they may yield than we need to melt down the bronze in our monuments or to grow crops on historic battlefields."

National organizations backing the wilderness bill include the AFL-CIO, American Nature Assn., American Planning and Civic Assn., Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, Council of Conservationists, Garden Club of America, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, National Grange, National Parks Assn., National Wildlife Federation, Trustees for Conservation, The Wilderness Society, Wildlife Management Institute. They quote Thoreau: "We need the tonic of the wilderness."

CON -- Opponents of the wilderness bill contend: there is no reason to revise the present administration of the wilderness areas; setting aside vast areas as wilderness would benefit only a small percentage of the public but hamper economic development of many resources; wilderness should not be set aside until the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission finishes its inventory of outdoor resources. The Commission is required to finish its inventory by Sept. 1, 1961. (1958 Almanac p. 327)

Opposition from the Eisenhower Administration to the new wilderness bill may come from the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture. Richard E. McArdle, Forest Service chief, June 19, 1957 said the then pending wilderness bill (S 1176) "would strike at the heart of the multiple-use policy of national forest administration. It would give a degree of Congressional protection to wilderness use of the national forests not now enjoyed by any other use.... If this special Congressional protection is given to wilderness use, it is reasonable to expect that other user groups will subsequently seek Congressional protection for their special interests."

National organizations opposing the wilderness bill include the American Farm Bureau Federation, American Mining Congress, American National Cattlemen's Assn., American Pulpwood Assn., Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, National Assn. of Manufacturers, National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., National Reclamation Assn.

Several opponents of the bill claim setting up a National Preservation Council would only confuse the administration of public lands.

Outlook

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee is awaiting reports from the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and the Budget Bureau on what they think of the new wilderness bill. The Committee expects to

receive those reports in April or early May. There also may be one additional hearing day in Washington on the bill. The Committee therefore probably will not vote on whether to send the bill to the floor until late May, and possibly June.

The Senate Committee is comprised of 10 Democrats and five Republicans, all of whom live west of the Mississippi River. The West has the most to lose through passage of the bill because it contains most of the Federal wilderness. In Arizona, for example, the Federal Government owns 71 percent of the land.

The Western Senators are under terrific pressure from the mining, petroleum, lumber and cattle industry to oppose the wilderness bill. Those commercial interests contend the bill would put the West in an economic strait-jacket.

The Senators also are under heavy pressure from conservationists to pass the bill. But as one Senator said privately, "I get a lot of mail from those conservationists, but they're not around to help me at election time."

Several Senators believe S 1123 must be amended to enable them to assure the commercial interests that their economic welfare will be protected. A revision being discussed would require Congressional approval before any area goes into the Wilderness System.

With this revision, insiders say there is about a 50-50 chance of the Senate Committee approving the wilderness bill this year. There is better than a 50-50 chance of the full Senate passing the bill if it gets to the floor.

Leading backers of the wilderness bill on the Senate Committee are Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.), Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), and Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa). The only avowed opponent to the bill is Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.).

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has not scheduled any hearings on the wilderness bill. It is expected to wait until the Senate votes the measure up or down. Of the 19 Democrats and 12 Republicans on the House Committee, 26 represent states west of the Mississippi. Therefore, the wilderness bill will have tough sledding on the House side, too. The House Interior Committee probably will hold field hearings before voting on the bill.

All this adds up to no more than an outside chance that the wilderness bill can get through Congress in 1959. It will stay alive through 1960.

Senate Interior Committee

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in voting whether to send the wilderness bill to the floor will provide the first test of strength for the measure. The members of the Committee, with Democrats on the left and Republicans on the right in order of seniority:

James E. Murray (D Mont.), Chairman

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) | Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho) |
| Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) | Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) |
| Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) | Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) |
| Alan Bible (Nev.) | Gordon Allott (Colo.) |
| Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) | Thomas E. Martin (Iowa) |
| John A. Carroll (Colo.) | |
| Frank Church (Idaho) | |
| Ernest Gruening (Alaska) | |
| Frank E. Moss (Utah) | |



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

Public Law 86-7

HR 5640 -- Extend time during which certain individuals may continue to receive temporary unemployment compensation. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/12/59 -- House Ways and Means reported March 13, 1959. House passed March 16, 1959. Senate Finance reported March 23, 1959. Senate passed, amended, March 25, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report March 25, 1959. President signed March 31, 1959.

Public Law 86-8

S J Res 47 (H J Res 257) -- Provide that certain communications activities at Ninth Plenary Assembly of International Radio Consultative Committee to be held in U. S. in 1959 shall not be construed to be prohibited by Communications Act of 1934 or any other law. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/6/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 5, 1959. Senate passed March 12, 1959. House passed March 25, 1959. President signed April 3, 1959.

Public Law 86-9

S J Res 73 (H J Res 300) -- Provide for extending invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold the 1964 Olympic Games at Detroit, Mich. HART (D Mich.) -- 3/9/59 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported March 19, 1959. Senate passed March 24, 1959. House passed March 25, 1959. President signed April 3, 1959.

Public Law 86-10

HR 5347 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal year 1959 under special school milk program. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 3/4/59 -- House Agriculture reported March 19, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 24, 1959. Senate passed March 25, 1959. President signed April 3, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education & Housing Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed Services & Defense Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astronautics & Atomic Energy Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights Government Operations Indians, D.C., Territories Judicial Procedures Lands, Public Works, Resources Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Commerce Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 1623 -- Repeal section 8f of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/8/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 6150 -- Free farmers from Government control. ADAIR (R Ind.) (by request) -- 4/8/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 1598 -- Establish the U. S. Arts Foundation. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 4/7/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 6156 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide for Federal grants to States for purpose of installing automatic sprinkler systems in elementary and secondary schools not adequately protected against the hazard of fire to safeguard the children of this Nation who will provide the leadership for its defense in the future. BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/8/59 -- Education and Labor.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through April 10, 1959.

| | Senate | House |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bills | 1,655 | 6,287 |
| Joint Resolutions | 89 | 335 |
| Concurrent Resolutions | 19 | 111 |
| Simple Resolutions | 100 | 235 |
| TOTAL | 1,863 | 6,968 |

Public bills listed this week:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Bills | S 1582 - 1655 |
| | HR 6122 - 6271 |
| Resolutions | |
| | S J Res 87 - 89 |
| | S Con Res none |
| | S Res 97 - 100 |
| | H J Res 330 - 335 |
| | H Con Res 111 |
| | H Res 229 - 235 |

HR 6208 -- Promote welfare of people by authorizing appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in further development of their programs of general university extension education. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6210 -- Establish the U. S. Arts Foundation. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/8/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6242 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to assist in the growth and development of fine arts in the U. S. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6250 -- Similar to HR 6242. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/10/59.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

S 1628 -- Provide for vesting of primary responsibility for protection of the public health and safety from radiation hazards in the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HILL (D Ala.) -- 4/8/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1631 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on Unemployment Problems. JOHNSON (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Hennings (D Mo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Hill (D Ala.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Byrd (D W. Va.), Dodd (D Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Smathers (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hartke (D Ind.), Young (D Ohio), Kennedy (D Mass.), Yarborough (D Texas), Beall (R Md.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Case (R N. J.), Moss (D Utah), Kerr (D Okla.), Bridges (R N. H.), Cotton (R N. H.), Symington (D Mo.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Anderson (D N. M.), Williams (D N. J.), Engle (D Calif.), Frear (D Del.), Bible (D Nev.), Church (D Idaho), Hart (D Mich.), Carroll (D Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Neuberger (D Ore.), Javits (R N. Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Ervin (D N. C.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Keating (R N. Y.), Muskie (D Maine), Gruening (D Alaska), Jordan (D N. C.), Aiken (R Vt.), Chavez (D N. M.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.), Bennett (R Utah), Holland (D Fla.), Willoy (R Wis.), Langer (R N. D.), Cannon (D Nev.), Johnston (D S. C.), Murray (D Mont.), Green (D R. I.), Lausche (D Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Pastore (D R. I.), Sparkman (D Ala.), McClellan (D Ark.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Long (D La.) -- 4/8/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 6162 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year the amount of outside income permitted without deductions from benefits; provide that all types of income be taken into account in determining whether an individual's benefits are subject to such deductions. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6169 -- Amend title X of Social Security Act to enable States to provide more adequate financial assistance to needy individuals who are blind and to encourage and stimulate needy blind individuals to become self-supporting. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6171 -- Establish a temporary Presidential commission to study and to report on problems re blindness and needs of blind persons. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6181 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 by eliminating the "living with" requirement for purposes of monthly annuities to widows and widowers. McSWEENEY (D La.) -- 4/8/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6187 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to clarify meaning of term "disability" and thereby effectuate purpose intended by Congress in enacting provisions of such act re payment of disability insurance benefits. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6188 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce the coverage requirements upon which eligibility for disability insurance benefits thereunder is conditioned. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6204 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6230 -- Amend Social Security Act to increase and extend benefits, reduce retirement age, and liberalize the work clause under Federal old-age survivors and disability insurance program, to establish a system of hospitalization, nursing, and surgical insurance within such program, to liberalize certain provisions re public assistance. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6233 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include West Virginia among States which may obtain social security coverage, under State agreement, for State and local policemen and firemen. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 4/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6238 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted from \$1,200 to \$1,800 yearly without deductions from benefits thereunder. DANIELS (D N. J.) -- 4/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6248 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical services for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 4/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6265 -- Provide for vesting of primary responsibility for protection of the public health and safety from radiation hazards in Public Health Service of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 4/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 1610 -- Authorize the issuance of special nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6154 -- Provide for entry of certain relatives of U. S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6165 -- Provide for granting of a nonquota immigrant status to certain immigrants who are brothers, sisters, sons, or daughters of citizens of U. S. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6174 -- Similar to HR 6154. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 4/8/59.
- HR 6177 -- Provide for admission of 5,000 Assyrian immigrants. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1590 -- Re relief of the Government of the Republic of Iceland. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 4/7/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 1650 -- Extend period for filing claims under War Claims Act of 1948. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6158 -- Extend certain privileges and immunities to judges of International Court of Justice. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 4/8/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 6191 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 re granting of economic aid to any foreign country which has reduced taxes. POFF (R Va.) -- 4/8/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 231 -- Recognize April 15 as Africa Freedom Day. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 4/8/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

- H Res 234 -- Favor an international agreement for a suspension of nuclear weapon tests. DOOLEY (R N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 1629 -- Amend section 9(b) (3) of National Labor Relations Act to eliminate provision thereof prohibiting certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/8/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 6124 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.25. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 4/7/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6129 -- Prohibit unjust discrimination in employment because of age. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 4/7/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6239 -- Similar to HR 6124. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/10/59.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 1589 -- Re retention of certain officers of Naval Reserve in an active status. THURMOND (D S. C.) -- 4/7/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 1597 -- Establish in Department of the Navy a bureau of submarines. DODD (D Conn.) -- 4/7/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 1655 -- Amend Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 4/10/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 6164 -- Amend section 6150 of title 10, U. S. C., to provide for advancement on retired list of officers of Army or Air Force specially commended for performance of duty before Jan. 1, 1947, in actual combat. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6170 -- Clarify paragraph 4 of section 15 of Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 368). FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6186 -- Provide for acquisition of Cleveland Cavalry Armory, Shaker Heights, Ohio, for use of the Ohio Army National Guard. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 4/8/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6192 -- Authorize Secretary of Army, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Air Force to make grants to certain educational institutions for the construction of military and naval science buildings. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 4/8/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6203 -- Require expenditure of 60 percent of funds expended for military aircraft and missile repair and overhaul with private industry. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 4/8/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6237 -- Authorize Federal Government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6240 -- Authorize grade of temporary brigadier general for Chief of Medical Service Corps of the Army. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 4/10/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6257 -- Establish a board (outside of Department of Defense) to review and correct discharges and dismissals of former members of Armed Forces. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6264 -- Exempt Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve officers from the provisions of Economy Act of 1932 for period, July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, on same basis as members of Officers Reserve Corps and National Guard of the Army; and Air Force. RIVERS (D S. C.) -- 4/10/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6268 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to provide that Secretary of Navy prescribe the compensation of the Academic Dean of Naval Postgraduate School. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/10/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6269 -- Amend section 265 of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 to define the term "a member of a Reserve component" to include a member of the Army or Air Force without specification of component. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/10/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6270 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to provide for readiness of industrial capacity for defense production or mobilization reserve purposes. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/10/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 6139 -- Amend section 11 of P. L. 85-857 to provide for payment of emergency officers' retirement pay to certain persons who did not qualify therefor because their applications were not submitted before May 25, 1929. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/7/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

Bills - 3

- HR 6168 -- Amend subchapter III, chapter 15, title 38, U. S. C., re pension for widows and children of World War I veterans at same rates as apply to dependents of Spanish-American War veterans. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6173 -- Amend sections 545 and 415 of title 38, U. S. C., re exclusion of certain death benefits from income of widows, children, and parents of veterans. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6193 -- Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Secretary of Defense and Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 4/8/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6243 -- Amend title 38 of U. S. C., to provide pensions for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

- S 1582 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment. JOHNSON (D Texas), Bridges (R N. H.) -- 4/7/59 -- Aeronautical and Space Sciences.
- S 1652 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 4/10/59 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 1621 -- Permit flying of flag of U. S. for 24 hours of each day on estate known as Terra Rubra, the birthplace of Francis Scott Key, in Carroll County, Md., and at grave of Key in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Md. BEALL (R Md.), Butler (R Md.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 87 -- Request President to issue a proclamation designating Memorial Day, 1959, as a day for a nation-wide prayer for peace. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 4/7/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 88 -- Designate second Sunday in April of each year as "Puerto Rican Day in the United States of America." KEATING (R N. Y.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 89 -- Request President to proclaim month of August 15, 1959, to September 15, 1959, inclusive, as National Allergy Month. HILL (D Ala.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6126 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act to provide that the building to be constructed for performance of symphonies and operas shall be named the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Hall, to provide for a library of the performing arts. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/7/59 -- Public Works.
- H J Res 333 -- Designate period beginning May 1 and ending May 7 of each year as Correct Posture Week. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 334 -- Authorize President to issue a proclamation designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 1603 -- Require Members of Congress, certain other officers and employees of the U. S., and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities. MORSE (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 4/7/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S 1619 -- Provide for installation of a public address system in Senate Chamber. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 4/8/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 97 -- Print additional copies of certain hearings of transportation problems in Washington metropolitan area. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/7/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 99 -- Re publication of salaries paid to Senate staff and Committee employees. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 4/10/59 -- Rules and Administration.
- S Res 100 -- Re display of Senate documents and records; additional time to submit report. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/10/59 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- H J Res 330 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of the U. S. re equal rights for men and women. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 4/7/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 332 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. re appointment of postmasters. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/7/59 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 335 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident. MACK (R Wash.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 111 -- Express sense of Congress re allotments of subscriptions for Treasury bonds by savings-type investors. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 4/9/59 -- Ways and Means.

- H Res 229 -- Require each Member of the House to disclose certain information re his employees and rental of office space, and regulate the place of performance of duties by certain House committee employees. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 4/7/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 230 -- Require each Member of the House to disclose certain information re his employees. MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 4/7/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 232 -- Provide for printing additional copies of the hearings entitled "Mineral Treatment Processes for Percentage Depletion Purposes". MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/8/59 -- House Administration.
- H Res 233 -- Re postage stamps for the first session of the Eighty-sixth Congress as authorized by P. L. 85-778. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/10/59 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 1616 -- Direct Secretary of Army to convey the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to State of Arkansas. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 4/8/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 1630 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to require the disposal of certain surplus land for use in production of crops through the operation of family-type farms. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Lausche (D Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), Young (R N. D.), Langer (R N. D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Bennett (R Utah), Allot (R Colo.) -- 4/8/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 6190 -- Direct Secretary of the Army to convey the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark. to State of Arkansas. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 4/8/59 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6197 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of General Services to publish on microfilm the original military and naval records of the Civil War, both Union and Confederate. SCHWENGLER (R Iowa) -- 4/8/59 -- Government Operations.
- HR 6263 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to provide for its more effective administration, and to bring to bear an informed public opinion upon price and wage increases which threaten economic stability. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 4/10/59 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 1615 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to enter into a contract with the Standing Rock Indian Tribe to provide for clearing of certain portions of the Oahe Reservoir area. YOUNG (R N. D.), Langer (R N. D.) -- 4/8/59 -- Public Works.
- S 1639 -- Amend District of Columbia Hospital Center Act in order to extend the time during which appropriations may be made for the purposes of such act. BEALL (R Md.) -- 4/10/59 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 6123 -- Amend law re indecent publications and gambling in D. C. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 4/7/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 6128 -- Provide for division of the tribal assets of the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina among the members of the tribe. HEMPHILL (D S. C.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6136 -- Authorize sale of certain tribal land of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Wis. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6151 -- Provide for construction of sewer and water facilities for Battle Mountain Indian Colony, Nev. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/8/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6163 -- Provide for creation of an Office of Administrator for Legal Assignments for D. C. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/8/59 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 6234 -- Add certain public domain lands in Nevada to the Summit Lake Indian Reservation. BARING (D Nev.) (by request) -- 4/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6235 -- Direct Secretary of the Interior to make a preliminary investigation of lands in the U. S. situated within the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations to determine whether mineral resources exist on such lands in amounts sufficient to justify commercial development. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 4/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 1593 -- Amend chapter 21 of title 28 of U. S. C., re jurisdiction of the justices, judges, and courts of the U. S. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 4/7/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1637 -- Amend title 18, U. S. C., chapter 79, to add a new section, 1623, to extend the law re perjury to the willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1640 -- Strengthen the law re bribery and graft. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.

- S 1642 -- Amend section 3238 of title 18, U. S. C. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1643 -- Amend section 2412(b), title 28, U. S. C., re taxation of costs. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1644 -- Amend section 3731 of title 18, U. S. C., re appeals by the U. S. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1645 -- Amend section 4161 of title 18, U. S. C., re computation of good time allowances for prisoners. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1646 -- Repeal title 18, U. S. C., section 791, to extend the application of chapter 37 of title 18, re espionage and censorship. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1647 -- Amend section 4083, title 18, U. S. C., re penitentiary imprisonment. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1648 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6159 -- Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6175 -- Amend section 161, title 35, U. S. C., re patents for plants. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6176 -- Amend title 18, U. S. C., entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure" to provide that prior adjudication on merits by any court of competence, State or Federal, shall bar prosecution for similar act committed against same person and State. LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6182 -- Authorize U. S. district court sessions at Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury, Conn. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 4/8/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6229 -- Amend section 12 of act of September 11, 1957. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6253 -- Provide for publication before entry of decrees, judgments, and orders entered by consent upon the merits of civil antitrust proceedings. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 1591 -- Promote and establish policy and procedure for development of water resources of lakes, rivers, and streams. KERR (D Okla.), Case (R S. D.), Monroney (D Okla.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Yarborough (D Texas), Carlson (R Kan.), McClellan (D Ark.), Long (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 4/7/59 -- Public Works.
- S 1592 -- Affirm and recognize water laws of the States lying wholly or partly west of the 98th meridian. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1605 -- Grant consent of Congress to States of Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact re apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries as they affect such States. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Carlson (R Kan.), Schaeppel (R Kan.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 4/7/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1606 -- Provide a method for obtaining consent of Congress to interstate compacts. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/7/59 -- Judiciary.
- S 1617 -- Provide for adjustment of legislative jurisdiction exercised by the U. S. over land in several States used for Federal purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 4/8/59 -- Government Operations.
- S 1626 -- Retrocede to the State of Utah concurrent jurisdiction over certain lands within such State which are under jurisdiction of the U. S. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/8/59 -- Armed Services.
- S 1632 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Kahuli Harbor, Island of Maui, Hawaii. CASE (R S. D.) -- 4/10/59 -- Public Works.
- S 1636 -- Establish a Missouri Basin Commission to provide coherent and unified direction for development of the Missouri Basin's natural resources, to give responsible direction to the resource development activities of the Federal Government in the Missouri Basin, and for coordinating those activities with resource development activities of the States. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 4/10/59 -- Public Works.
- S 1654 -- Provide for construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of the Federal Government. MCCARTHY (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 4/10/59 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 6130 -- Stabilize domestic market prices of lead and zinc. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/7/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6140 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of public lands not affect certain water rights. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6152 -- Provide for transfer of title to irrigation distribution systems constructed under Federal reclamation laws upon completion of repayment of the costs thereof. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/8/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6153 -- Similar to HR 6130. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/8/59.
- HR 6157 -- Authorize improvement of the Kewaunee Harbor, Wis., in interest of navigation. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/8/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6178 -- Authorize modification of existing project for New Melones Dam and Reservoir, Stanislaus River, Calif. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/8/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6179 -- Grant right, title, and interest of the U. S. in and to certain lands to the city of Crawford, Neb. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 4/8/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6184 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving conservation of game fish in dam reservoirs. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 4/8/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6185 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to undertake continuing research on biology, fluctuations, status and statistics of the migratory marine species of game fish of the U. S. and contiguous waters. MILLER, C. W. (D Calif.) -- 4/8/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6189 -- Exclude certain lands within Bull Run Division of the Mount Hood National Forest from provisions of the act of Congress dated April 28, 1904, as amended, thereby opening such lands for public recreational purposes. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 4/8/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6194 -- Amend Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, to provide a method for preserving sites, areas, buildings, and objects of national, regional, or local historical significance which are threatened with destruction by federally financed programs. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 4/8/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6198 -- Make evaluation of recreational benefits, and fish and wildlife conservation, resulting from any flood control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning, and to provide for construction of recreational and fish and wildlife facilities in connection with such projects. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/8/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6199 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, re acquisition by the U. S. of articles, materials, and supplies for public use. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6231 -- Grant consent of Congress to States of Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact re apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River, and its tributaries as they affect such States. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 4/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6236 -- Similar to HR 6231. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 4/10/59.
- HR 6247 -- Similar to HR 6178. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 4/10/59.
- HR 6259 -- Similar to HR 6130. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 4/10/59.
- HR 6260 -- Establish Oregon Dunes National Seashore in State of Oregon. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/10/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6271 -- Similar to HR 6231. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 4/10/59.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1638 -- Provide for an effective system of personnel administration for the executive branch of the Government. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/10/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1641 -- Amend section 284 of title 18, U. S. C., to further prohibit former officers and employees of the U. S. from acting as counsel attorney, or agent in matters connected with their former office or employment. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 4/10/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 6125 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2-1/2 percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 4/7/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6134 -- Amend Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to eliminate the authority to charge to certain current appropriations or allotments the gross amount of the salary earnings of Federal employees for certain pay periods occurring in part in previous fiscal years. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/7/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6135 -- Provide for uniformity of application of certain postal requirements re disclosure of the average numbers of copies of publications sold or distributed to paid subscribers. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/7/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6167 -- Provide Government contribution to personal health service benefits for civilian employees in U. S. service and their dependents. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6172 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for dependent parents of deceased unmarried employees. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6207 -- Amend section 4 of the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in the postal field service. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/8/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6209 -- Extend rural mail delivery service. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/8/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6251 -- Amend section 507 of Classification Act of 1949 to extend in certain cases the provisions of such section which provide salary protection in cases involving downgrading actions. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 4/10/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6261 -- Similar to HR 6134. REES (R Kan.) -- 4/10/59.
- HR 6262 -- Similar to HR 6135. REES (R Kan.) -- 4/10/59.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 1585 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide that equal time provisions re candidates for public office not apply to news and other similar programs. THURMOND (D S. C.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Bills - 5

- S 1607 -- Amend Federal Reserve Act to provide for an additional Federal Reserve district. CARROLL (D Colo.) -- 4/7/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 1609 -- Provide assistance to small business concerns to facilitate adjustments made necessary by foreign trade policy of the U. S. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 4/8/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 1635 -- Provide more varied representation of the country's economic interests on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 4/10/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 1649 -- Amend section 152, title 18, U. S. C., re concealment of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6122 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. BURDICK (D N. D.) -- 4/7/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 6127 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by eliminating requirement of an oath or affirmation on certain documents filed with Federal Communications Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 6138 -- Amend section 1(15) of the Interstate Commerce Act to aid in alleviating shortages of railroad freight cars during periods of emergency or threatened emergency, and for other purposes. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 6161 -- Similar to HR 6122. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/8/59.
 HR 6195 -- Increase the price of domestically mined gold, and for other purposes. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/8/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 6241 -- Similar to HR 6122. FARBSTEIN (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59.
 HR 6244 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, and certain other provisions of law, re regulation of surface transportation in interstate and foreign commerce, to, from, and between points in State of Alaska. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 6245 -- Re pay television operations by wire. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 6246 -- Amend section 203(b) of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for an exemption in case of certain movements of motor vehicles for the account and accommodation of the owners thereof. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/10/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 6252 -- Amend section 48 of Clayton Act. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 6254 -- Amend Clayton Act to declare private antitrust suits to be impressed with a substantial public interest. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Judiciary.
 HR 6258 -- Provide for disaster loans to small business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway construction programs. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 3/10/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 6267 -- Provide for encouragement of economic redevelopment in communities depressed by chronic unemployment. SLACK (D W. Va.) -- 4/10/59 -- Banking and Currency.
 H J Res 331 -- Establish a commission to study and report on U. S. telecommunication resource with special attention to radio spectrum. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/7/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 1612 -- Amend section 170 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat contributions to certain organizations of Reserve officers in same manner as contributions to organizations of war veterans. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/8/59 -- Finance.
 S 1614 -- Reduce import duty on cigars. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/8/59 -- Finance.
 S 1634 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place ground, powdered, or granulated seaweeds on free list. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 4/10/59 -- Finance.
 S 1653 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1960, the suspension of duties on metal scraps. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/10/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 6131 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for amounts paid by a taxpayer for special maintenance and schooling of exceptional children, and to allow the taxpayer an additional personal exemption for each such child. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 4/7/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6132 -- Re rate of tax on issuance of shares or certificates of stock by regulated investment companies. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/7/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6133 -- Similar to HR 6132. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/7/59.
 HR 6137 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to withhold the tax credit provided under section 3302 from maritime employers in States that do not meet the conditions required by section 3305(f). O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/7/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6155 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation certain nonprofit corporations or associations organized after August 31, 1951. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6160 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6166 -- Revise tariff laws to facilitate entry of works of art and other exhibition material. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6180 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction for medical and dental expenses in case of the disabled. McSWEENEY (D La.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 6183 -- Similar to HR 6166. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 4/8/59.
 HR 6196 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re size requirements which a corporation must meet in order to qualify to make the special election as to taxable status which is permitted small business corporations. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6200 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 10-year net operating loss carryover for certain regulated public utilities. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6201 -- Re definition of term "public utility" for purposes of computing deductions for income tax purposes for dividends paid and received on certain preferred stock of public utilities. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6202 -- Amend sections 1231, 272, and 631 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re iron ore royalties. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6205 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the rate applicable to the first \$1,000 of taxable income for taxable year 1958; repeal or reduce certain excise taxes. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6206 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of the personal exemption for taxable year 1958 and repeal or reduce certain excise taxes. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/8/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6232 -- Similar to HR 6160. BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 4/10/59.
 HR 6249 -- Similar to HR 6166. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/10/59.
 HR 6255 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a graduated tax on taxable income of corporations. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6256 -- Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes. MULTER (D N. Y.) -- 4/10/59 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6266 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re application of section 117(q) of such code. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/10/59 -- Ways and Means.

Capitol Briefs

NUCLEAR FALLOUT, TEST BAN

Bills (S 1628, HR 6265) charging the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with primary responsibility for all activities to protect the public from radiation hazards were introduced April 8 by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.). The proposed legislation called for the health safeguarding activities of the Atomic Energy Commission to be transferred to the Public Health Service. The Surgeon General would initiate training and research programs, following consultation with Federal, state and local agencies, to develop uniform standards for radiation protection. A report would be made to Congress before Feb. 28, 1960 by the Surgeon General recommending a legal code for the regulation of radiation hazards. The bills were based on the March 26 recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Radiation Protection. (Weekly Report p. 521).

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 12 -- The Public Health Service reported that the average Strontium 90 levels per litre of milk for 1958 in five major U. S. cities ranged from 14.1 in St. Louis to 4.4 in Salt Lake City. The report said the micro microcuries count in milk tested in St. Louis in Jan. 1959 was 18.6. The National Advisory Committee on Radiation has stated 80 micro microcuries of Strontium 90 is the maximum permissible amount for lifetime exposure.

April 13 -- The Geneva U. S.-U. K.-U. S. S. R. conference on discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests resumed April 13. James J. Wadsworth, U. S. delegation leader, presented a new proposal calling for a two-step program to halt nuclear tests. The first step would be an immediate agreement to end tests in the atmosphere and under water. The second step, to begin at a later date, would terminate tests underground and in altitudes above the earth's atmosphere. (Weekly Report p. 477).

(For Around the Capitol, see p. 533)



Presidential Report

ADVERTISING COUNCIL

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's speech, as actually delivered, at the April 13 Washington Conference of the Advertising Council, Washington, D.C.:

MR. GRAY, MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL:

This is the seventh time that I have had the honor of meeting with this group. Always before, I have spoken extemporaneously, but I thought as a change of pace that it might be a good idea to take the results of some of my Augusta contemplation and put it on paper and therefore address you from notes.

First of all, of course, it is a great privilege to welcome you back to Washington, and once again you have my sincere thanks for the significant contributions you have made in developing a better public understanding of the important issues that confront our Nation. I am especially grateful for your response to the serious economic challenge we experienced during the past year.

Each of you will recall that when you were meeting here last May we were still at a very low point in the recent recession. Production was off, unemployment was up and pessimistic voices were loud in the land. Although the basic soundness of our economy was not in jeopardy, there was a danger that the prophets of doom might undermine confidence to the point where normal recovery would be unnecessarily and seriously retarded. It was perfectly possible for us to talk ourselves into far worse circumstances than we actually were.

Obviously many of you recognized this possibility. Even before I met with you last year you had launched your now-famous confidence campaign, designed to put all the talk about recession back into a proper perspective.

This confidence campaign was a material factor influencing the recovery movement that started last summer. Many other specific factors of course played a part in bringing about the upturn. But this matter of confidence -- of morale -- is fundamental to any human activity. Without confidence, constructive action is difficult -- often impossible. With it, miracles can be performed.

So I know you are all pleased to see the gains that recovery continues to chalk up. Total employment in March this year stood at nearly 64 million -- a million above February, and a million and a half above a year ago. Unemployment at the end of March stood at 4,362,000 -- a drop of about 400,000 from the February total. We have every reason to believe that this trend will continue. Personal incomes are setting records each month, and the gross national product is now running at an all time high of \$464 billion a year. And, what is vitally important -- we have been making this recovery while maintaining the soundness and honesty of our dollar! The consumer price index has held steady for nearly a year -- which means that the recovery figures are genuine gains in actual buying power and goods produced.

We have made a fine start, and all the hard work we've done so far has paid off in stability. But we can't afford to relax for a single minute. Some have told me that I am too concerned about this problem of inflation because for several months the indices have been reasonably steady.

They forget that it is too late to repair a leaky roof when the rain is pouring down. This is exactly the time to think about inflation, because we can be certain that the problem will return to beset us. Only the most persistent counter-pressures will keep prices where they belong. As usual, the Advertising Council has anticipated the need, and you are well under way on your sound-dollar campaign. I congratulate you on your foresight, and wish you every success on this latest of your important undertakings.

Turning to the international situation, I note that Mr. Herter has just given you a briefing on this subject, so my own remarks will be short. But I would like to leave with you this thought:

We are up against a problem that has no fixed or definitely foreseeable termination. As long as the communists insist that their aim is to dominate the world, we have no choice but to adopt measures that will prevent this from happening. So we follow the

only sound course open to us. We hold up a military shield and from behind that shield we strive to build a world that is decent, a world that is rewarding to people.

If we can do this indefinitely, as to time -- and confidently throughout the free world, then the communist threat will tend gradually to shrink because the possibility of growth will be denied to it. Remember, two-thirds of the world's people, and the great preponderance of its productive resources, are on our side of the iron curtain. The need of America, of the free world, is to develop this great unrealized potential for peace, justice and freedom.

This is going to take a long time. The vital requirement is not by any means exclusively a matter of military strength -- the free nations urgently need economic growth and the free communication of ideas. The mainspring of this effort will be our American economy with our body of progressive traditions, knowledge and beliefs.

We are challenged to prove that any nation, wherever it is -- whatever its strength -- can prosper in freedom, that slavery is not necessary to economic growth even in the atmosphere of a cold war of conflicting ideologies. We will have to show that people need not choose between freedom and bread; they can earn both through their own efforts. We must prove to other peoples what we have already proved to ourselves: that in providing for man's material needs private enterprise is infinitely superior to communist state capitalism.

America must demonstrate to the world -- even under the conditions of a global struggle -- that personal liberty and national independence are not only cherished dreams, they are workable political concepts. Broadly stated, the test before us is an exercise in living -- living in the presence of danger. We can recognize the danger, in potential aggression, and provide against it. But security is only one of the requirements of society. Our ability to go on existing as a free nation is the product of several factors, all interdependent. For example, such matters as solvency and security are natural complements in a free society. Over the long term we either provide for both, or we will discover that we have provided for neither.

This is why it is so important that we do not become unhinged by tension and by crises; why we have such a direct concern in the long range results of our educational process in the Nation; why we should concern ourselves with the trade problems of other free countries. This is why a stable dollar and a sound fiscal policy are so essential. Orderly, meaningful economic expansion cannot take place if inflation rots away the value represented in loans, insurance, pensions and personal savings.

Economic expansion is an absolute necessity if we are to find jobs for our growing labor force, meet the communist economic challenge, and pay for our costly armaments. Always we must act in the concept that we are building for the future -- for the world of our children, and those who come after them. We are the trustees of an ancient and noble inheritance which embodies the conviction of our forefathers that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain rights, rights that spell human dignity. We owe to those who will come after us the most responsible stewardship of these priceless values that we know how to provide.

So it is that we need a continuing confidence campaign -- one to be practiced by all who believe in America. We need people who can look beyond today's tensions and tomorrow's troubles to see us as we really are: a powerful, peaceful Nation, in whose continued growth and strength are found the one great hope of the world. Thank you -- and goodbye.

TAFT MEMORIAL

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's April 14 speech at the dedication of the Robert A. Taft Memorial Bell Tower, Washington, D.C. (see p. 534):

MR. CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT HOOVER, MR. VICE PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In his long career of public service, Robert Taft was many things to many people. Many here today knew him as a colleague -- either a trusted leader of a formidable opponent.

All knew him as a commanding figure on Capitol Hill. To the people of the United States he was a liberal in his championship of individual rights and opportunity, but he was also the very symbol of informed and responsible conservatism in everything affecting the Nation's economy. He was, by his own definition, a politician. An admiring Nation now acknowledges that he was infinitely more.

To me, Sen. Taft was the vital link between the Legislative and the Executive Branches of our Government in the early period of this Administration. During those days, whenever I needed him most, he was there, with all his vast knowledge of government -- all his wisdom and experience. For the good of all America, no one gave of himself more unstintingly or generously than did Robert Taft. And, doing these things, he gave, also, to me and to my associates in the Cabinet, the priceless gift of friendship. For all this, I am humbly, eternally grateful.

So it is with a sense of high distinction and honor that I dedicate this memorial to one of the Senate's illustrious members -- and by the symbolic presentation of these keys to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, I hereby turn over its custody to the Congress of the United States.

TELEGRAM TO ALCORN

President Eisenhower April 10 sent the following telegram to Meade Alcorn, to be read at the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington, D.C. (see p. 548):

Please convey to the members of the Republican National Committee and its staff my warm regard and my wish for a highly successful meeting.

The decisions you make at this meeting can help tremendously to point the way to Republican victory in 1960. I do not in the least minimize the political challenges confronting our party, but I am convinced that we can look forward confidently to next year's elections if we stand resolutely for, and work energetically to implement, those fundamentals in which we believe as Republicans. These are expressed in the legislative programs that have been developed as an expression of a consensus of representative Republicans.

The people will support a party which fearlessly stands on the right side of meaningful issues. As current evidence of this, the country today is, I am convinced, squarely behind our efforts to block excess spending schemes and to keep the Federal budget in balance.

It is all to the good for the people to express themselves on matters which concern them so vitally. I believe wholeheartedly that an informed public will arrive at sound decisions and judgment on the paramount issues of the day.

I believe equally that what is right, what is good for the country, is always the best politics. The surest formula for Republican success in 1960 is for our party to keep on standing firmly for what we know is right.

Again my greetings and best wishes for a most enjoyable and successful meeting.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

DULLES RESIGNATION

Following is the complete text of the April 15 news conference at Augusta, Ga., at which President Eisenhower announced the resignation of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State (see p. 533):

THE PRESIDENT: What I have to say concerns Secretary Dulles.

Q.: What was that, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: It concerns Secretary Dulles. I had a conversation this morning with him, and in view of the findings the doctors have made yesterday and which were not yet reported when I met him day before yesterday, he has definitely made up his mind to submit his resignation.

The formal letter of resignation will reach me in a day or so. I will then reply to it.

I want to make one or two things clear. The findings are not of the kind, so far as I am aware, that make him helpless. He is, nevertheless, incapacitated, so far as carrying on the administrative burden of the office, as well as doing the thinking for it over there. So --

Q.: You say he is absolutely incapacitated?

THE PRESIDENT: I am saying incapacitated for carrying on the administrative load, in addition to assisting in the making of policy. So I have asked him to remain as my consultant, and I will appoint him to some office that makes it possible for him to be useful both to the State Department and me; because I think all of you know my opinion of Secretary Dulles. I personally believe he has filled his office with greater distinction than any other man our country has known -- a man of tremendous character and courage, intelligence and wisdom.

And therefore my determination is to keep him close where he can be as useful both to the State Department and to me -- and indeed, in considering everything that may affect our foreign relations, I think this is a very wise and proper thing to do.

With respect to a possible successor, no final decision has been made, and I will let you people know as quickly as it is practicable.

Now I believe there is no other particular additional information that I can provide, but if there are any questions on this particular subject, I would be glad to entertain any of them.

Q.: One thing, Mr. President, is there anything that you would care to say as to the effect of this necessary action on the coming meeting of the foreign ministers?

THE PRESIDENT: Well yes, I think I should say something about it. As you know, both Foster and I have kept in close communication on this matter. He has developed a team over in the State Department of which he is very proud and in which he has great confidence. And we believe that whatever the decision is, that there will be no damage, you might say, to the effectiveness of our presentations in the next conference.

Q.: Would you expect the Secretary's successor to come from within the Government?

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't say so at the moment.

Q.: Mr. President, does this mean that Mr. Herter will attend both the April 29 and May 11 foreign ministers conferences as our representative?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would say this: No matter who the appointee is, yes, he would be going to both, no matter who the successor. He would be going almost as a matter of necessity, because he is familiar with it.

Q.: Mr. President, does this mean that the Secretary will become a member of the White House Staff and not a State Department employee then?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't even thought of the exact status, but it will be on a consultative basis. And as you know, in each department, and for me there are allowed certain consultants, but he will be there on that basis. And this, by the way, is something that I know that he wants to do, as well as knowing that I want him to do it.

Q.: Mr. President, can you give us an idea when you might be able to make up your mind about his successor?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can just say it will not be long delayed. It will be a matter of days.

Q.: Mr. President, as you know, it has been rather taken for granted, I guess, in Washington, that Mr. Herter would succeed Mr. Dulles if he had to resign. Does your announcement that you will make the announcement later suggest that it might be somebody else when you make the decision?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there are a number of people, I think in Government, or at least a few, who have particular talent in this field, and there are all kinds of considerations to be studied. And indeed, I shall talk -- before I make final decision -- to Foster himself about this thing. But I just don't want to imply either an intention to appoint a particular man or any refusal in that direction.

Is there anything else, gentlemen?

I can't tell you how much regret I feel about this, and I am quite sure that the United States will share that feeling.

Goodbye, and thank you.

Q.: Thank you, Mr. President.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate April 13 confirmed the following nominations: Philip B. Taylor of New Jersey, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Air Force.

Cecil P. Milne of Wisconsin, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Navy.

WEEKLY REPORT CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications of its Almanac and Weekly Report. CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections at the end of each quarter.

The following corrections are to be made in the 1959 Weekly Report:

Page 7, Column 2 -- Under "86th Congress," "Journalism" percentage for Senate should be 13 (not 12) percent; "Law" percentage for House should be 56 (not 52) percent.

Page 8-9 -- In chart on House ages and professions, the 59 Democratic members listed in column 10 as 82nd in party seniority should be ranked as 81st (not 82nd).

Page 8 -- After Coad (D Iowa) add an @, indicating Minister.

Page 8-9 -- In column 6, add a ✓ after: Shelley (D Calif.); Boyle (D Ill.); Libonati (D Ill.); Murphy (D Ill.); Hargis (D Kan.); Philbin (D Mass.); Frelinghuysen (R N.J.); Glenn (R N.J.); Montoya (D N.M.); Dooley (R N.Y.); Robison (R N.Y.); Zelenko (D N.Y.); Simpson (R Pa.); Westland (R Wash.); Flynn (D Wis.); Kastenmeier (D Wis.). Delete the ✓ in column 6 after: Mason (R Ill.); Bolton (R Ohio).

Page 9 -- Under "Summary and Key," Col. No. 6, Law, should read: GOP 74 (not 70); DEM 168 (not 158); Totals 242 (not 228).

Page 10 -- In chart on Senate ages and professions, the following changes should be made in column 10 (party seniority): Alaska -- Bartlett 52, Gruening 54 (not 48, 53); Ariz. -- Goldwater 21 (not 22); Calif. -- Engle 46, Kuchel 19 (not 47, 20); Colo. -- Ailott 27 (not 28); Conn. -- Dodd 50, Bush 18 (not 51, 19); Iowa -- Martin 25 (not 26); Ky. -- Cooper 28, Morton 29 (not 29, 30); Maine -- Muskie 53 (not 54); Md. -- Beall 20, Butler 17 (not 21, 18); Minn. -- McCarthy 47 (not 49); Neb. -- Curtis 24, Hruska 23 (not 25, 24); N.H. -- Cotton 22 (not 23); N.J. -- Williams 51, Case 26 (not 52, 27); N.Y. -- Javits 30, Keating 32 (not 31, 33); Ohio -- Young 48 (not 50); Pa. -- Scott 31 (not 32); Vt. -- Prouty 33 (not 24); W.Va. -- Byrd 49 (not 46).

Page 10 -- After Anderson (D N.M.), add a ✓ in column 5.

Page 10 -- Under "Summary and Key," Col. No. 5, Journalism, should read: DEM 10 (not 9); Totals 13 (not 12).

Page 22, Column 1 -- Under "Senate Career," third paragraph, ninth line should read: His voting record showed Cooper as one of 22 (not three) Senate Republicans to vote for the resolution censuring Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Page 23, Column 1 -- Under "Rules Committee Power," fourth paragraph, delete last five lines and insert: Generally a closed rule prohibits all amendments except those offered by the

legislative committee that reported the bill. An open rule usually permits unlimited amendments. Both kinds of rules set a time limit for general debate on the bill.

Page 39, Column 1 -- Under "Federal Assets," fourth line should read: Government totaled \$262,056,000,000 (not \$262,062,000,000) on June 30, 1958.

Page 70, Column 2 -- Under "Former House Speakers," third paragraph, second line should read: \$8,880 (not \$8,800) a year for an administrative assistant.

Page 98, Column 1 -- Under "Other" first line should read: Increase by (not to) \$3.175 billion. Fourth line should read: Increase by (not to) \$1.375 billion.

Page 219, Column 1 -- Second headline should read Housing (not "Educational TV").

Page 240 -- Column 1 -- After "S 812," fourth line, delete Javits (R N.Y.) from list of sponsors.

Page 303, Column 1 -- Under "New Jersey" Representatives -- third line should read: Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) -- Nov. 12-25 (not Nov. 11-Dec. 20 approx); fifth line, after "Government expense," add: in part.

Page 303, Column 2 -- Under "Representatives," dates for Lester Holtzman (D) should read: Nov. 12-25 (not Nov. 11-Dec. 20); after "Government expense," add: in part.

Page 303, Column 2 -- Thirteenth line from bottom should read: Kenneth B. Keating (R) -- Nov. 12-15 (not 10-13); after "Government expense," add: in part.

Page 332, Column 2 -- Under "Administrative Assistants," page flag should read: 1958 Weekly Report p. 722 (not p. 791).

Page 479, Column 1 -- Under "McCone Statement," second paragraph indicates President Eisenhower's March 25 statement denying Government suppression of fallout information was made at his press conference. Actually, the statement was made in a separate March 25 White House release (for text, Weekly Report p. 498).

The following correction is to be made in "What Happened in the 1958 Elections," CQ's special supplement of March 20, 1959:

Page 18, Column 1 -- In the 8th Congressional District, New York City, Keating received 31.1% (not 47.3%) of the vote.

The following correction should be made in the 1958 Almanac (p. 156), the 1958 Weekly Report (p. 1099) and in "Congress -- 1958", the supplement to the Weekly Report of Aug. 29, 1958 (p. 13):

The increase in Old Age and Survivors Insurance taxes for the self-employed, effective Jan. 1, 1959, as provided in PL 840, 85th Congress, raised those taxes three-eighths of 1 percent to 3.75 percent (not 3.5 percent).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD VOTE CORRECTIONS

The following corrections in official reports of the outcome of roll-call votes during the first session of the 86th Congress have been listed in the Congressional Record.

The lists are subdivided into "Vote Changes" and "Stand or Announcement Changes." The former involve adjustment of the "Yea" and "Nays" in the breakdown on Congressional Quarterly roll-call charts (there were no corrections in this category). The latter do not affect the breakdown.

The Congressional Record roll-call corrections listed below were inserted in the Record too late for CQ to include on current Weekly Report vote charts; Weekly Report pages where these votes may be found are indicated so that you may bring your Weekly Report into conformity with the Record.

Symbols used in these vote corrections:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Y -- Yea | AN -- Announced Against |
| N -- Nay | PY -- Paired For |
| A -- Absent | PN -- Paired Against |
| AY -- Announced For | GP -- General Pair |

In correcting CQ vote charts, see key on chart for appropriate CQ symbols.

STAND OR ANNOUNCEMENT CHANGES

| CQ Roll Call No. | WR Vote Chart Page | WR Story Page | Member and State | Correct Vote | Wrong Vote | Cong. Record Correction Page |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 2 | 252 | 214 | Cook (D Ohio) | AN | A | 1971 |
| 3 | 252 | 214 | Cook (D Ohio) | AY | A | 1971 |
| 5 | 416 | 387 | Bolton (R Ohio) | AY | A | A2157 |
| 6 | 416 | 387 | Bolton (R Ohio) | AY | A | A2157 |

Record Corrections Made by CQ

The Congressional Record corrections listed below were made by CQ before its voting charts were published. They are included here only as a service to those who check the Congressional Record for corrections and seeming discrepancies.

VOTE CHANGES

| | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|----------------|---|---|------|
| 5 | 416 | 387 | Gray (D Ill.) | Y | A | 3577 |
| 12 | 482 | 457 | Saylor (R Pa.) | Y | N | 4539 |

STAND OR ANNOUNCEMENT CHANGES

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------|----|----|------|
| 5 | 416 | 387 | Philbin (D Mass.) | AY | PN | 3613 |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------|----|----|------|

REPUBLICANS SELECT MORTON, CHICAGO SITE

The Republican National Committee April 11 agreed without debate to elect Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) as national chairman and schedule the national convention for July 25, 1960 in Chicago's International Amphitheater. (For Morton biography, Weekly Report p. 519)

The site committee unanimously recommended acceptance of Chicago's bid of \$400,000 cash and rent-free use of the Amphitheater, despite feelings of some GOP leaders that a later convention date would have been preferable. Among the reasons cited for picking Chicago was its status as a "neutral ground" between the prospective Presidential rivals, Vice President Richard M. Nixon of California and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R). Meeting in Chicago will also enable the GOP to mark the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's first nomination in the city where he was chosen.

MORTON UNOPPOSED

Morton was elected by acclamation to replace retiring chairman Meade Alcorn after Ohio Republican Chairman Ray Bliss told the committee President Eisenhower "indicated to us he would be highly pleased" to see Morton in the post. Bliss headed a delegation that called on the President April 10 in Augusta, Ga., to learn his choice for the party chairmanship. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), who had initially opposed Morton, pledged him the cooperation of the Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees, which they head. (Weekly Report p. 518)

In his acceptance speech, Morton, a self-described "middle-of-the-roader," predicted the party would run and win in 1960 on the record of the Eisenhower Administration.

"I know we hit a low point in 1958," Morton said, "but we're coming back. The people are getting behind the policies of the President. When the fight comes for the battle of the budget, I am in the President's corner four-square, and he knows it."

Morton said he would not resign from the Senate and give Kentucky Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D) a chance to name a Democrat to replace him. But he pledged to make a "full-time effort" for the organization.

In his acceptance speech Morton said, "We don't know who will carry the banner in 1960, but we know we will have a proven champion" at the head of the Republican ticket.

Later, he confirmed reports that he had favored Nixon for the 1960 nomination.

Morton said he was asked in a press conference in Charleston, W.Va., several months ago "who I favored, and I replied that I had favored Nixon for several years and the 1958 election had not changed my view."

Morton noted that this remark was made long before he was tapped for the national committee chairmanship and he pledged to be "absolutely neutral" in the Presidential nomination contest in the future.

Morton said he had sounded out both Nixon and Rockefeller through friends and associates on his acceptability as chairman and felt he had "clearance" from both of them.

Morton said he could see "certain advantages and no disadvantages" in suggestions that he attend Cabinet meetings regularly, but added that he wanted to discuss the idea further with people at the White House.

Goldwater in his speech to the meeting had said "it is imperative that the national chairman be allowed and be invited to attend Cabinet meetings." (The same point had been made in a professor's study of the Republican National Committee. See Weekly Report p. 461)

Goldwater's speech provoked the only open controversy of the meeting. In an obvious dig at Sherman Adams, Goldwater remarked that when Alcorn took office in 1957, "the National Committee was stripped of its powers and dictated to by an individual in the White House. Since that individual has gone home, things have been better."

When Alcorn regained the microphone, he said that since assuming office in 1957 "I have had the most complete and willing help from the White House from the President on down, and that includes Sherman Adams, Jerry Persons and the others who have done a wonderful job without adequate support from the Republican party."

President Eisenhower April 10 said in a message to the meeting that the country is "squarely behind our efforts to block excess spending schemes and keep the Federal budget in balance." (See p. 546)

REPUBLICAN POLLS

Vice President Richard M. Nixon showed strong leads over New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) in two polls on the 1960 Presidential race released last week.

The Gallup Poll April 11 said Nixon had increased his lead over Rockefeller among Republican voters from 29 percentage points to 42 percentage points since January. Among independent voters, Nixon had moved from a position 8 percentage points behind Rockefeller to 17 points ahead.

A Look Magazine poll of Republican county leaders released April 13 found 1,374 favored Nixon and only 469 favored Rockefeller. The magazine said Nixon received his greatest support in large Northern states, while Rockefeller made his strongest showing in the South. In New York state, Nixon had 15 votes and Rockefeller, 13.

SEN. YOUNG'S PLANS

Sen. Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) April 10 announced he would not seek reelection to the Senate in 1964.

Young, 69, said his unusual statement was prompted not by his age but by his desire to feel "very, very free" to make independent decisions during the next six years. Young was elected to the Senate in an upset victory over former Sen. John W. Bricker (R 1947-59) in 1958.

WASHINGTON REDISTRICTING

The boundaries of Washington's Sixth and Seventh Congressional districts will be shifted in the 1960 election as a result of a bill passed March 9 by the Washington legislature and signed into law by Gov. Albert D. Rosellini (D).

The bill passed the Democratic-controlled legislature on virtually straight party-line votes and Republicans charged it was a "gerrymander" aimed at defeating Sixth District Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R).

The Democratic legislature in 1957 shifted the boundaries of four districts, including the Sixth, but in 1958 Republicans maintained their hold on six of the seven House seats. (1957 Weekly Report p. 1191)

The new change moves all of Kitsap County, except Bainbridge Island, into Tollefson's Sixth District from the Seventh District of Rep. Don Magnuson (D).

In return, the portion of King County that had been in Tollefson's district was shifted into Magnuson's. The new Sixth District consists of Pierce County and all of Kitsap County except Bainbridge Island.

The new Seventh District includes all of King County not assigned to the First or Second Districts.

Election statistics indicate the two areas involved in the transfer each cast about 27,500 votes in 1958.

In 1958, Tollefson received 2,349 of his 9,024-vote plurality in the portion of King County that has now been transferred out of his district.

The portion of Kitsap County being added to Tollefson's district gave Magnuson, the Democrat, 13,830 of his 57,133-vote plurality in 1958.

On the surface, it would appear that the loss of an area he carried by 2,349 votes and the addition of an area that went Democratic by 13,830 votes would be enough to wipe out Tollefson's 9,024-vote plurality.

But Kitsap County voters have displayed considerable independence in past elections. In 1956, when Kitsap County was in the First District and Magnuson held the state's at-large seat, Kitsap County gave First District Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R) a 10,000-vote plurality and at the same time gave Magnuson, a Democrat, a 14,000-vote plurality in his at-large contest.

ARKANSAS ELECTION

The House Administration Committee April 15 voted 12-11 to order its Elections Subcommittee to investigate last November's election in Arkansas' Fifth District.

Rep. Dale Alford (D) defeated ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (D) after a brief write-in campaign in that election.

The resolution ordering the investigation was offered by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.). Alford said, "I welcome an investigation on a fair and impartial basis. I know that when all the information has been gathered... it will show that my election was the wish of the majority of the people...."

Earlier, on April 10, Hays announced in a letter to Thompson that he favored an investigation. Hays said he was not formally contesting the outcome of the election but said an investigation should be held to protect "the integrity of the ballot" rather than "the rights of a defeated candidate."

The House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures Dec. 17, 1958 recommended an

investigation of the election, but the authority of that Committee expired with the opening of the 1959 session. The Department of Justice March 23 presented an FBI report on the election to a Federal grand jury in Little Rock. (Weekly Report p. 460)

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS

The week's developments affecting Democratic Presidential possibilities:

JOHNSON -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), fresh from a rousing reception at the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference, April 10 won quick Senate approval for his commission to investigate unemployment problems. (See p. 555)

SYMINGTON -- Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) April 9 said he would accept a draft for the 1960 Presidential nomination. In a press conference, Symington repeated his disclaimer that he had "no political organization and no plans at this time," and then was asked if he would refuse a draft. His answer: "I'm in the business of politics and I wouldn't refuse anything like that."

The day before, Symington's administrative assistant, Stanley R. Fike, had written a New Hampshire newspaper that Symington had decided not to run in that state's Presidential primary.

Both the press conference and an April 11 speech to a Kansas Democratic rally were notable for their de-emphasis of the defense preparedness issue with which Symington has been identified in the past. His press conference dealt broadly with foreign policy, while his Kansas speech emphasized problems of the domestic economy and agriculture.

KENNEDY -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) April 9-13 made a speaking tour of Wisconsin and Indiana, both states with Presidential primaries. In Indianapolis April 13, Kennedy said he would decide "early in 1960" whether to seek the Democratic Presidential nomination.

TRUMAN -- Former President Harry S. Truman April 7 predicted the Democrats in 1960 would nominate a Presidential candidate "who will not divide the country by race, religion or foreign policy." He said he hoped the Republicans nominated Vice President Richard M. Nixon because "he'll be the easiest to lick."

PROXMIRE SPEECH

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) April 15 resumed his criticism of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) with a speech challenging Johnson to "fulfill the promises" of the 1956 Democratic platform or admit that "one-man rule...is not getting results."

Proxmire was commended by Sens. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Pat McNamara (D Mich.), both of whom had previously criticized Johnson. (Weekly Report p. 517).

Proxmire urged Johnson to seek action on 15 "promises-to-be-kept," including aid to education, tax revision, minimum wage extension, housing and urban renewal assistance, civil rights, improved unemployment insurance, aid to farmers and campaign spending regulation.

CONTROVERSY ON MANDATORY OIL IMPORT CURBS

The Administration's month-old program of curbing oil imports through a mandatory quota system received a boost April 14 from the influential Independent Petroleum Assn. of America. In a letter to IPAA's 7,000 member-producers and owners, General Counsel Russell B. Brown challenged the claims of importing companies that the restrictions would damage United States relations with friendly nations which have been exporting substantial portions of their petroleum production to this country.

The letter followed an April 10 announcement by the Interior Department that 36 oil companies had filed appeals with the Oil Imports Appeals Board requesting revisions of their quotas. Brown said the appeals should result in further clarification of the import program and said that most of the domestic industry acknowledged the need for some restrictions on imports. He said that most of the appeals were directed at the method of restriction, rather than at the principle of restriction.

Brown said the elements in the oil industry which had attacked the import curbs were motivated only by self-interest. "It is difficult to see why a reduction in U.S. imports equivalent to less than 3 percent of foreign production should cause any great hardship to foreign producing areas," Brown said.

Other recent developments concerning the curb on oil imports:

- The Oil and Gas Journal, published in Dallas, said that while the Government's action had reduced the competitive threat of inexpensive foreign oil to independent domestic producers, "the new program carries with it a hint of possible price controls in the future." The Journal also warned the industry that it could no longer blame the industry's ills on imports. "Problems growing out of oversupply will be traceable directly to domestic producers," the Journal said.

"This," it continued, "should temper the optimism that has fired producers since the control program was announced." The Journal concluded by saying that the control plan placed "a big burden on the producing branch of the industry in keeping supply in balance with demand."

NEW QUOTAS

- Capt. Matthew V. Carson, Federal Oil Administrator, April 1 announced nationwide import quotas for residual fuel oil and finished petroleum products for the three-month period ending June 30. The first quota allocations announced March 13 by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton covered only crude oil and unfinished petroleum products. (Weekly Report p. 428)

The new quotas would allow 29 companies to import a total of 347,311 barrels of residual fuel oil daily and 17 companies to import a total of 76,646 barrels of finished products daily. During 1958 the average daily imports of residuals totaled 476,000 barrels and the average daily imports of finished products were 150,000 barrels.

- The Wall Street Journal reported March 30 that inland oil refineries had devised a quota-swapping system that would result in additional profits of \$20 million a year.

Under the quotas announced March 13, 76 of the 136 refineries receiving import quotas were inland companies who did not import any foreign oil under the old voluntary quota system. The coastal refiners, including the major companies who have large sums invested in petroleum production in foreign fields, had their import quotas sharply reduced.

Here is how the quota-swapping system reportedly works:

An inland refiner buys foreign oil at the price posted in the producing country and has it shipped to an American seaport. From there, the inland refiner delivers the oil to a nearby coastal refiner. The coastal processor, in turn, either directly or indirectly through a series of other trades, delivers an equivalent amount of domestic petroleum from its own inland depots to the inland refinery. In effect, the inland refiner pays the cheaper foreign price for domestic oil without the added cost of transporting the foreign oil all the way to the inland plant.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the savings to domestic refiners would add up to \$20 million a year.

- The Committee for a National Trade Policy, an organization advocating free world trade, March 30 said the mandatory curbs would result in higher petroleum prices which, in turn would mean Government price controls. The Committee said the program might weaken the national security; it advocated the use of more low cost foreign oil now so that U.S. reserves would be available for future needs.

SEN. LONG'S POSITION

- Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) March 26 defended the President's imposition of mandatory import curbs in an extended address on the Senate floor. His statements were subsequently amplified and supported by Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Gale McGee (D Wyo.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas).

- Sen. Long countered the argument for saving U.S. oil reserves for a possible emergency by saying: "As long as we have oil producers in this country, we will have oil." He said it would be dangerous and unwise to let domestic production wither away until the U.S. was unable to meet its own requirements in such an emergency. He said the history of the American oil industry ruled out any danger of inflationary price rises when imports were restricted and that the provision of the Trade Agreements (Reciprocal Trade) Act which permitted the President to impose import quotas contained no authority for the President to control prices, wages or any aspect of a domestic industry. (1958 Almanac p. 165)

Lobbyist Registrations

Fourteen new registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act through April 13.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Alleghany Corp., 230 Park Ave. New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- DAVID HARTFIELD JR., lawyer, c/o White and Case, 14 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to proposal to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940."

2. Registrant -- DAVID W. WALLACE, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- American National Cattlemen's Assn., 801 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- DAVID O. APPLETON, 801 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo. Filed 4/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting beef-cattle industry."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- ATLANTIC REFINING CO. INC., 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed 3/24/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the petroleum industry."

2. Registrant -- WEAVER AND GLASSIE, law firm, 1225 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/12/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. (Weekly Report p. 78); National Community Television Assn. (Weekly Report p. 373).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- BNG INDUSTRIES INC., Suite 400, 1632 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/31/59.

Legislative Interest -- For "passage of S 1540 calling for testing by Air Force of a vegetable product known as BNG."

Expenses -- \$100 monthly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Fluorspar Importers and Producers Institute, c/o Warren J. Sinsheimer, 41 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD AND EFRON, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Quotas on importation of fluorspar; increased duties on fluorspar; any other economic discrimination against imports of fluorspar."

Previous Registrations -- Comision de Defensas del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican

Republic (1955 Almanac p. 701); Ronson Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 754); S.A. Orci, Compagnie Immobiliere Marc Rainaut et Compagnie, Walter H. Duisberg (1958 Almanac p. 651, 652).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOSEPH A. TODD, Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/26/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of Freeport Sulphur Co."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- PROMOTION ASSN. INC., 120 N. Pitt St., Alexandria, Va. Filed 3/26/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Broadcasting Electronics."

● **EMPLOYER** -- United States Life Insurance Co. of the City of New York, 84 William St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STEADMAN, COLLIER AND SHANNON, law firm, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/24/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to the Insurance Tax Law."

Previous Registrations -- Firm of Steadman & Collier registered for Columbia Broadcasting System (1958 Almanac p. 635).

Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Institute Cubano de Estabilizacion del Azucar acting as trustees for Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba and Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba, Havana, Cuba.

Registrant -- ARTHUR L. QUINN, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which may affect the above employers as growers and shippers of sugar to the U.S. market."

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- Anne Archbold, 3905 Reservoir Rd., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DOUGLAS, OBEAR AND CAMPBELL, law firm, 822 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/25/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Seek limitation on expenditures of funds for the District of Columbia for road in Glover-Archbold Park."

● **EMPLOYER** -- John H. Trigg, P.O. Box 5629, Roswell, N.M., and Ralph S. Trigg, P.O. Box 1312, Albuquerque, N.M.

Registrant -- JOHN F. DEEDS, lawyer, 311 Western Union Bldg., 1405 G. St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- Amendment to "the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920."

Compensation -- \$500.

Previous Registrations -- Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Assn. (1949 Almanac p. 847); registered as own employer (1958 Almanac p. 652).

2. Registrant -- LEWIS E. HOFFMAN, lawyer, 711 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS

Five major Presidential nominations met delay or opposition in the Senate in the two weeks following the Easter recess. The embattled nominees and the posts for which they were awaiting confirmation: Potter Stewart, associate justice of the Supreme Court; Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, ambassador to Brazil; Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce; Ogden R. Reid, ambassador to Israel; and Stuart Rothman, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. This was the situation on each:

STEWART -- Given a recess appointment Oct. 7, 1958, Stewart received his first confirmation hearing April 9 from the Senate Judiciary Committee. He was asked by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) if he agreed with the "reasoning and logic" of the Supreme Court school desegregation decision. After a wrangle among Committee members on the propriety of the question, Stewart said, "I would not like you to vote for me on the assumption...that I am dedicated to the cause of overturning that decision, because I am not." Recalled for further questioning April 14, Stewart said he believed precedents should have "very, very great weight" in deciding cases. Following the hearing, Republican Floor Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), a Judiciary Committee member, predicted quick and unanimous Committee approval of Stewart, probably the week of April 20.

MRS. LUCE -- Nominated Feb. 26, Mrs. Luce received her first hearing from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 15. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) criticized her for a 1944 campaign speech in which she said former President Franklin D. Roosevelt "lied us into war." Mrs. Luce apologized for the language but said she still believed Roosevelt should have said candidly the United States was "going to have to fight the Nazis." Fulbright also said a 1952 campaign speech she made implied that former President Harry S. Truman was a traitor, but Mrs. Luce said, "Certainly not." The Committee postponed a vote on her confirmation for a week.

STRAUSS -- Appointed Nov. 13, 1958, Strauss was subjected to two days of hearings by members of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 17-18. (Weekly Report p. 423)

Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) April 8 announced the hearings would be resumed after he returned to Washington April 13, but set no definite date. Magnuson also announced that Kenneth A. Cox of Seattle had been named as special counsel for the Strauss hearings.

REID -- Nominated March 10, Reid had not been scheduled for a confirmation hearing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as of April 17. Chairman Fulbright April 8 said he had "some doubts" about the nomination of the 33-year-old director of the New York Herald-Tribune, who was rumored to have political ambitions. Fulbright asked the State Department to supply confidential information on Reid's background, qualifications and interest in foreign affairs.

ROTHMAN -- Nominated March 26, Rothman March 30 was described as "utterly unfit" and opposed for confirmation by Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), ranking Republican on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. No date was set for hearings on Rothman.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The Administration's Mutual Security Program continued under scrutiny of Congressional committees as President Eisenhower April 13 made a bid for public support of his program. In an address before the Advertising Council in Washington, D.C., the President said the United States "must prove to other peoples...that in providing for man's material needs private enterprise is infinitely superior to communist state capitalism." He also reiterated his conviction that the budget must be balanced, declaring that "such matters as solvency and security are natural complements in a free society." (For text, see p. 545)

The Administration also indicated it wanted more leeway in giving foreign aid to Communist-dominated countries. Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter April 9 submitted to Congress a proposal to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act), which forbade aid to any nation controlled or dominated by Communists. While the act provided that the President might grant exceptions, Herter's proposal would allow determination of an exception by the Secretary of State or other designated official of the control program. He also proposed eliminating a \$30 million ceiling on economic aid to a country granted an exception, as well as permission for such a country to receive Export-Import Bank loans and aid from U.S.-owned balances of foreign currencies. His proposal was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

A similar proposal also was introduced April 15 in the Senate (S 1697) by Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and George D. Aiken (R Vt.). Although a similar measure was defeated in 1958 when it was introduced as an amendment to the Mutual Security Act, Kennedy said the new bill had the Administration's full support. The bill would bar aid only to the Soviet Union, Red China and Communist North Korea. (1958 Almanac p. 186)

Hearings on foreign aid continued in the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The Committee April 4 released March 19 testimony by Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy which disclosed his department was seeking \$96.5 million for 1960 military aid to Latin America, compared with \$54 million in fiscal 1959. Herter March 19 testified the U.S. planned to increase technical aid to Latin America by one-fourth. (For earlier testimony, Weekly Report p. 480)

Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, April 9 urged approval of the President's full \$3.9 billion Mutual Security Program request so his "truly minimal" forces could make up for their small numbers with the best in weapons. He said the program was responsible for 64 percent of "certain critical categories of equipment" now in NATO hands; 80 percent of NATO aircraft; 33 percent of ship tonnage, and that 63,000 allied

officers and men had received U.S. training under the program.

Rear Adm. E.B. Grantham Jr., regional director of military foreign aid, in April 10 and April 14 testimony said the "outlines of the Communist offensive in Africa" had emerged "with startling rapidity" in the past year and the West would have to demonstrate "in positive terms" the advantages of cooperation with the free world. He said a comprehensive plan was being carried out to bolster Iranian "combat potential" since the revolt in neighboring Iraq.

Organization spokesmen's testimony on the program included: April 7 -- Donald C. Stone, for the National Council of Churches, said military aid should be divorced from economic aid, with the latter and technical assistance granted on moral grounds; April 13 -- William S. Culbertson, for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., recommended a \$289 million cut in the program to avoid "lavish spending" and waste; Robert Nathan, for Americans for Democratic Action, urged a Development Loan Fund increase; Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, for the Synagogue Council of America, called for an expanded, long-range economic aid program.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 7 -- The General Accounting Office, in a report to Congress, said U.S. aid to Pakistan, totaling \$604 million from 1952 through 1957, was beyond the country's technical and financial capacity to absorb, and "indicated serious deficiencies in the administration of the aid program."

April 9 -- Herter, testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee, urged restoration of a \$125 million House cut in the Administration's request for \$225 million in fiscal 1959 supplemental funds for the Development Loan Fund. He said the cut would cause delay in vital projects and disillusionment of needy, friendly nations. (Weekly Report p. 458)

April 13 -- A Library of Congress study, made at the request of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the number of "foreign aid employees" intensively studying foreign languages totaled 120 between July 1958 and February 1959, compared with 16 in the previous year. Part-time language training at overseas posts was taken by 950 more employees, the study said.

Despite the reported eight-fold study increase, an April 7 report (S Rept 153) by the Senate Government Operations, Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee said, "We are not training military linguists in sufficient numbers to more than begin to meet the urgent demands for them." Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said the greatest weakness in present programs was in the Defense Department, with separate programs for each military branch coordinated only through an inter-service cooperative arrangement "which is ineffective at the best." The report urged that Defense Department foreign language training be made the direct responsibility "of no less an official than an Assistant Secretary at the policy-making level."

BANK MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- April 9 ordered reported bills (S 1062, S 1120) affecting the Federal Government's power over bank mergers and reserve requirements. (Weekly Report p. 479)

S 1062 would amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act "to provide safeguards against mergers and

consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in the field of banking." The merger bill would require banks to get the written consent of one of several Federal banking agencies before merging. The bill as approved specified that the Federal agency that had jurisdiction would not reach its decision on the merger request until after consulting with the Justice Department, an amendment requested by Justice.

S 1120 would give the Federal Reserve Board more power to ease reserve requirements for member banks. The bill would authorize the Reserve Board to count cash in the value as part of the bank's reserve and would give the board greater flexibility in lowering the reserve requirements for individual banks in special cases. Lowering reserve requirements would give banks more money to work with -- money to lend or invest. The bill would set the range of reserve requirements for central and city reserve banks at between 10 percent and 20 percent of a bank's demand deposits, instead of the present 13 percent and 26 percent range.

Vice Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) of the Joint Economic Committee April 9 said lowering the reserve requirements would result in "a kind of wash sale" of Government securities.

WATER POLLUTION

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- April 15 ordered reported a bill (HR 3610) to increase Federal aid to communities building sewage treatment plants. The bill would double the existing annual authorization to \$100 million a year for 10 years. It also would raise the cost ceiling of an individual project from \$250,000 to \$500,000, or 30 percent of the cost, whichever figure was smaller.

HR 3610 as originally introduced by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) would have established a separate office of water pollution control to administer the program. But the Committee voted to drop that provision because Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming upgraded the pollution control service April 7. (Weekly Report p. 425, 524)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 13 -- The Senate Public Works Committee reported a bill (S 441 -- S Rept 182) to extend the Federal Air Pollution Control Act from July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1964. (Weekly Report p. 524)

April 15 -- The Senate Rules and Administration Committee ordered reported a resolution (S Res 48) to establish a committee to study water resources. The new committee would get \$175,000 to carry out the study. (Weekly Report p. 476)

OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL

The House Rules Committee April 16, on a 6-6 vote, refused to give a rule to the House Banking and Currency Committee's omnibus housing bill (S 57). Rules Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) said "your guess is as good as mine" as to the bill's future. Smith reportedly lined up with Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) and Republicans Leo E. Allen (Ill.), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.) and Hamer H. Budge (Idaho) in voting against granting the bill a rule. The bill cleared the House Banking Committee Feb. 27. The Senate passed its version of S 57 Feb. 5. Unless unusual parliamentary procedure is followed, the bill must obtain a rule before it can be brought to the floor. (Weekly Report p. 430)

UNEMPLOYMENT LAW REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to improve the Federal-state unemployment insurance program. (Weekly Report p. 527)

TESTIMONY -- April 10 -- AFL-CIO President George Meany testified in support of HR 3547, a bill that would set Federal minimum standards for unemployment benefits programs. HR 3547 would provide uniform benefits periods of 39 weeks for all states with benefit payments not less than 50 percent of the average earnings of the state's workers. An Administration spokesman April 7 told the Committee the Administration opposed setting unemployment benefits standards for the states by Federal law. (Weekly Report p. 527)

Meany said the absence of Federal minimum standards in the Federal-state system had permitted insurance tax rates to drop in many states, encouraged employers "to carve up state laws" and created tax cost differentials among state programs that had created interstate competition for industry. Meany said the Administration's appeals to the states to raise their own standards were "of no avail."

April 13 -- Tallulah Bankhead and Peggy Cass, representing the Actors' Equity Assn., urged improved unemployment benefits for actors. Miss Bankhead is the daughter of the late Rep. William B. Bankhead (D Ala. 1917-1940) who served as Speaker of the House in the 74th Congress (1935-36).

Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D Iowa) urged passage of HR 3547. He said revision of the Federal-state unemployment insurance program would provide "at least a subsistence level of income security to American workers ...and a valuable stabilizing force in our economy."

A spokesman for the Bell System telephone companies said imposition of Federal standards on states would be unwise, costly and destructive of incentives for employers to stabilize employment.

April 14 -- Spokesmen for the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed changes in the Federal-state unemployment system. They said imposition of Federal standards on the states would lead to ultimate Federal control of the program.

April 15 -- Edward D. Hollander, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, urged passage of HR 3547. He said since unemployment has its origins in the national economy, Congress must "take the action which will modernize the unemployment compensation system and bring it nearer adequacy."

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- April 16 voted 14-0 to report a bill (S 226) that would increase railroad retirement benefits and taxes. As reported, the bill would raise pensions, annuities and survivor benefits of railroad workers by 10 percent. Employer and employee taxes to pay for the benefits increases would be raised gradually from the current rate of 6.25 percent to 7.25 by 1962. They would jump to 6.75 percent immediately upon enactment of the bill. Both employer and employee taxes were scheduled to go up to 9 percent in 1969 but that increase would be contingent upon any changes in the current social security law and the 9 percent figure could be lowered or

raised to accord with any new social security tax rates. (1958 Almanac p. 156)

The measure also would increase the monthly wage base on which taxes were levied from \$350 to \$400. In addition, the bill would increase unemployment insurance benefits to a maximum of \$10.20 daily, as compared with the current maximum daily benefit payment of \$8.50. All these provisions of S 226 were contained in a House bill (HR 5610) reported March 23 by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Unlike HR 5610, however, S 226 would also increase the duration of unemployment benefits periods on a length-of-service basis. (Weekly Report p. 422)

Under S 226 employees with 10-15 years of service could receive benefits under the railroad unemployment insurance program for a maximum of 26 weeks. Employees with 15 years or more service could receive benefits for a maximum 39 weeks. Existing law provides for a uniform 13 weeks' benefit period. A special provision of S 226 would extend regular current unemployment benefits periods for an additional 65 days, up to July 1, 1959, in order to conform to the provisions of Public Law 7, 86th Congress that extended the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. (Weekly Report p. 455)

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Subcommittee No. 3.

ACTION -- April 14 approved an amended bill (HR 3505) authorizing Federal grants and loans totaling \$251 million for the redevelopment of depressed rural and industrial areas. As originally introduced by Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.), HR 3505 was identical to the \$389.5-million measure (S 722) sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and passed by the Senate March 23. (Weekly Report p. 456)

As approved and reported to the full Committee, HR 3505 set up two \$75-million revolving loan funds, one for industrial areas and one for rural areas. It authorized \$50 million for public facility loans and another \$35 million for public facility grants in the more impoverished areas; \$10 million was earmarked for retraining subsistence payments, \$4.5 million for technical aid and \$1.5 million for vocational training grants.

FEDERAL EDUCATION AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 16 approved, by a 4-2 party-line vote, a cut-down version of the Murray-Metcalf Federal aid to education bill (S 2, HR 22). The Subcommittee version would amount to about \$4.4 billion over four years in Federal aid to build public schools and raise teachers' salaries. The schools themselves, not the Federal Government, would decide how to spend the money. The money would be divided among states on the basis of school age population -- \$25 for each child aged five through 17. The aid would be extended from fiscal 1960 through 1963.

Subcommittee Chairman Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) April 16 said he would present the bill to the full Committee at its regular meeting April 23.

The original version of HR 22 would have given states \$100 per school age child every year. It would have been a permanent Federal aid program. (For arguments pro and con on the bill, Weekly Report p. 496)

PAN AMERICAN GAMES

The Senate April 13, by voice vote, passed without amendment and cleared for the President a House-passed bill (HR 2575) authorizing \$500,000 for the third Pan American Games, to be held in Chicago Aug. 27-Sept. 7. The funds would be used to help pay transportation and subsistence expenses of approximately 2,000 participants from Canada, the Caribbean, Central and South America and the United States. Similar games were held in Buenos Aires in 1951 and in Mexico City in 1955.

BACKGROUND -- HR 2575 was reported (S Rept 152) March 25 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the same form as passed by the House March 23. (Weekly Report p. 457)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

The Senate April 10, by voice vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 1631) to set up an 11-member commission to study unemployment conditions. The bill, introduced April 8 by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and co-sponsored by 67 other Senators, was amended and passed with little debate. Before passage, Johnson received unanimous consent to discharge the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee from consideration of the bill.

BACKGROUND -- See Weekly Report p. 528.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 1631:

Set up an 11-member Commission on Unemployment Problems to investigate and study unemployment conditions, giving particular consideration to areas of critical unemployment to determine "what can be done to alleviate such conditions." The commission was given power to subpoena witnesses and records.

Directed the commission to report its recommendations and findings to Congress within 60 days after all appointments were made.

Provided that the commission be composed of three Senators, three Representatives and five Presidential appointees.

Provided that of the five Presidential appointees no more than three could represent one political party and no more than two could represent any one of the fields of agriculture, labor or industry.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Johnson (D Texas) -- Provide that no more than two of the President's appointees represent any one of the fields of agriculture, labor or industry (the original wording of S 1631 called for no more than three representatives of either industry or labor); April 10. Voice vote.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 14 -- President Eisenhower told House Republican leaders he would support S 1631. House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said he would inform the Democratic leadership there would be no organized Republican opposition to the bill.

April 15 -- Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) said the proposed Commission on Unemployment Problems might only delay action on bills to broaden unemployment compensation coverage. McNamara said S 1631 might "be a convenient out" for those who opposed action on unemployment compensation. (For hearings see p. 554)

"HISS ACT" AMENDMENT

The House April 14, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4601) that would restore pension rights to certain Federal workers who were or would be disqualified under the so-called "Hiss Act" (PL 769, 83rd Congress). There was little debate on the measure.

The "Hiss Act," enacted in 1954, removed the pension rights of any Government worker who had been convicted of a crime or who had pleaded protection of the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. Loss of pension also applied to persons who falsified Communist or subversive associations or acts in documents connected with Federal service. The purpose of the 1954 act was to prevent Alger Hiss, convicted in 1950 of perjury on charges of denying he passed secret documents to the Communists, from receiving the Federal pension to which he otherwise would have been entitled. (1954 Almanac p. 340)

Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.), chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and sponsor of HR 4601, said the 1954 law "went too far" in covering all kinds of offenses against the Government instead of only those connected with security. Murray said 166 persons so far had been deprived of annuities under the 1954 law and that only 11 of those were involved in offenses connected with national security. He said most of the convictions, of which 125 involved postal workers, were for mail theft or fraud or embezzlement "in no way related to national security or loyalty."

BACKGROUND -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported the bill (H Rept 258) March 26. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported a similar bill (S 91 -- S Rept 144) March 19. (Weekly Report p. 480)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 4601:

Amended Public Law 769, 83rd Congress, the so-called "Hiss Act," so that pension or retirement rights would be denied only to those Federal employees who were convicted of crimes involving national security or who committed specified offenses involving national security, including refusal to testify in court or before Congress on security or loyalty matters.

Restored annuity rights to Government employees who had been deprived of such rights under the law because of convictions or offenses entirely unrelated to national security.

D.C. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

The Senate April 10, by voice vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 1456) to create two new judgeships for the District of Columbia juvenile court, which currently has one judge. The measure carried specific qualifications for the additional judgeships. The Judges were to be appointed with Senate consent for 10-year terms and were required to be District of Columbia bar members of five years' standing. The bill also provided that the President designate one of the three D.C. judges to be chief judge at a salary of \$18,000 per year, and that the two associate judges receive \$17,500 per year each. S 1456 was reported (S Rept 116) by the Senate District of Columbia Committee March 18.

SPACE FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

Congress April 15 completed action on a bill (S 1096) authorizing \$48,354,000 in fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The measure, passed by the Senate March 10, was passed by voice vote of the House April 14, with a committee amendment. The Senate April 15 concurred by voice vote to the House amendment, sending the bill to the White House. (Weekly Report p. 388)

The House amendment involved \$24,250,000 earmarked for construction and equipment (\$9 million for the Pasadena Jet Propulsion Laboratory; \$12,050,000 for nine new tracking stations and \$3,200,000 for a new rocket engine development). As originally passed by the Senate, S 1096 gave NASA emergency authority to divert up to \$500,000 of the \$24,250,000 to other construction projects not specifically authorized in S 1096 but which might be necessary to pursue scientific breakthroughs. Budget Bureau approval was required. The House Committee amendment required NASA to notify the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences and the House Science and Astronautics Committees before using the emergency authority and barred its use for projects previously turned down by Congress.

The bill was considered in the House under an open rule (H Res 240) providing one hour of debate, but the measure was unopposed.

BACKGROUND -- The House Science and Astronautics Committee March 18 reported S 1096 (H Rept 226), recommending the same authorizations as approved by the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- For breakdown of funds in S 1096 see story of Senate passage, Weekly Report p. 388.

EDUCATIONAL TV

The Senate April 13, by voice vote, passed and sent to the House an amended bill (S 12) to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to give non-profit educational television groups, state school systems and state colleges or state educational television commissions money to buy television equipment for broadcasting educational programs. Hawaii and the District of Columbia would also be eligible for the grants. The Federal money could be used for broadcasting equipment only. Buildings, land and operating costs would have to be provided by the state. No more than a combined total of \$1 million in Federal money could be granted to eligible groups in any one state during the entire program, which would last five years from the day the bill was enacted. The five year limitation, a committee amendment, was agreed to by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported S 12 (S Rept 56) Feb. 26, (Weekly Report p. 363) The Senate May 29, 1958 passed, by voice vote, a similar bill (S 2119). The House did not vote on it. (1958 Almanac p. 223)

DEBATE -- April 13 -- Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee -- "Despite the strides which educators have been making in establishing educational stations in the U.S., only a small part of the total potential has been achieved.... The largest problem which faces them and others desirous of using television for educational purposes is the lack of adequate funds to pay for the basic installation of television facilities."

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "This bill is not consonant with the budget of the President...." The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which would administer the program, says "the necessity has not been established." The Budget Bureau also opposes it.

LABOR SUPPLEMENTAL

The House April 14 and the Senate April 15 passed by voice votes and sent to the President a bill (H J Res 336) appropriating \$40 million in fiscal 1959 supplemental funds for the Department of Labor. The funds, to pay for the Federal employee and ex-servicemen's unemployment benefits programs, also were included in the House-passed Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1959 (HR 5916) that was still pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee as of April 15 -- the date when curtailment of benefit payments under the two programs was expected to become necessary, according to Budget Director Maurice H. Stans, because of lack of money. In effect, H J Res 336 lifted the \$40 million out of HR 5916 in order to make it available immediately, without waiting for final action on HR 5916.

The funds were needed as a result of passage in 1958 of a law (PL 848, 85th Congress) instituting a permanent unemployment benefits program for ex-servicemen. Funds for this new program and the older Federal employee program were drawn off before the end of the 1959 fiscal year because no additional funds were appropriated for the new permanent program. (Weekly Report p. 458)

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The House April 15, by voice vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended resolution (H J Res 254) authorizing, on a permanent basis, the annual appointment of a Congressional delegation to the Canada-United States Inter-parliamentary group. The resolution provided an authorization of \$30,000 per year for the delegation's expenses and limited its size to 24 Members: half from the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, with at least four from the Foreign Affairs Committee, and half from the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, with at least four from the Foreign Relations Committee. Under H J Res 254, Members would be permitted to meet with the Canadians and spend expense moneys appropriated under the \$30,000 authorization only when Congress was not in session. A floor amendment offered by Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) and agreed to by voice vote lifted, for 1959 only, the ban on meetings while Congress was in session. She said 24 Members had been invited to attend the St. Lawrence Seaway opening ceremonies June 25-26 and would not be able to attend because Congress would be in session then.

REA LOANS, FUNCTIONS

The House April 15, by a 254-131 roll-call vote, passed an amended bill (HR 1321) to modify reorganization plans of 1939 and 1953 in order to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Under the bill, the REA would remain within the Department of Agriculture under the general direction and supervision, except for the loan authority, of the Secretary of Agriculture. However, specific authority for administering all REA functions would be returned to the REA Administrator.

Before passing HR 1321, the House agreed, by voice vote, to a committee amendment which substituted for HR 1321 language identical to a bill (S 144) which was passed by the Senate April 8. (The Senate, in passing S 144, had adopted the language of HR 1321 as the latter was reported in the House March 20.) The House subsequently passed S 144 by voice vote and sent the measure to the President. The action automatically tabled HR 1321. (For voting see chart p. 558)

PROVISIONS -- (See Senate action, Weekly Report p. 529)

BACKGROUND -- The House Government Operations Committee March 20 reported HR 1321 (H Rept 235). The report carried a minority statement signed by 10 of the 11 Republican members of the Committee. The minority report opposed the bill on the following grounds. (1) There was "no need" for the legislation; testimony received at hearings in June 1958 on a similar measure and on March 6, 1959 showed that the Secretary of Agriculture had never interfered in any way with REA loan applications. The minority report questioned "the necessity and the advisability of attempting by legislating now to forestall something that may happen in the unspecified future." (2) The bill "would create an unworkable administrative anomaly" by giving final authority over REA loans to the REA Administrator while leaving him otherwise under the general supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. (For additional background see Weekly Report p. 529)

DEBATE -- April 14 -- Melvin Price (D Ill.), sponsor of HR 1321 -- The bill would make the REA Administrator "an independent agent with full authority," giving him "a degree of independence that will permit him to keep his agency completely free of politics. That is our desire here."

April 15 -- Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.), former REA Administrator (1953-56) -- "It is a phony issue. I regret that a program that is so near and dear to the farmers of America should be continually placed in this political crossfire and be used in campaign after campaign."

Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) -- Cited March 6, 1959 testimony by REA Administrator David A. Hamil: "In not a single instance has Secretary (of Agriculture Ezra Taft) Benson or Director (of Agricultural Credit Services Kenneth L.) Scott interfered in the discharge of my responsibilities.... I make the loans."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 10 -- Secretary Benson, in a news conference, said he was "completely and unalterably opposed" to S 144.

April 14 -- Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), following a legislative meeting with the President, said of S 144, "If ever I saw a bill I would urge the President to veto, that is one."

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The House April 16, by a 377-7 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 5674) authorizing \$1,252,608,001 for fiscal 1960 construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. Of the total, \$1,247,879,001 was for new authorizations and \$4,729,000 to cover deficiencies in previous authorizations. The final amount was \$108,620,999 less than the Administration request. Over \$400 million, or about 31 percent of the authorizations, was for direct support of the ballistic missile programs of the three armed services. (For voting see chart p. 558)

Before passing the bill, the House accepted floor amendments that added \$701,001 to the total authorization as reported by the House Armed Services Committee.

BACKGROUND -- The Defense Department Feb. 10 asked Congress to authorize \$1,361,229,000 for fiscal 1960 military construction and for certain deficiencies. The amount included new authorizations of \$1,356,290,000.

The Committee March 18 reported (H Rept 223) a clean bill with new authorizations totaling \$1,247,178,000. The report said that the new authorizations consisted "mainly of additional increments on projects already underway, items required to support new weapons developments, and essential modernization of our bases." In its report, the Committee "congratulated" the military departments for "better planning and better cost estimating" in that the deficiency authorization request totaled only \$4,379,000 for the active forces. Two years earlier, the report noted, the deficiency authorization requests had totaled \$183 million; in the fiscal 1959 bill, they dropped to \$43 million; and now, in fiscal 1960, they were only \$4,329,000. (Weekly Report p. 423)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 5674, the fiscal 1960 military construction authorization bill, authorized these funds:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Army | \$ 199,045,000 |
| Navy | 182,984,000 |
| Air Force | 808,722,000 |
| Deficiencies | 4,729,000 |
| Reserve components | 57,128,001 |
| TOTAL | \$1,252,608,001 |

The bill also:

Required that contracts made under the act be awarded, where practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder and directed the military departments to report semi-annually to Congress on contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis.

With certain exceptions, provided that all unused authorizations that had been in effect three years as of July 1, 1960, be rescinded.

Exempted rental guarantee housing projects from being listed in the annual military construction authorization act.

Provided that housing authorized to be built in foreign countries under the military construction authorization acts for fiscal 1959 and fiscal 1960, might be built under the surplus commodity program with foreign currencies generated by the sale of surplus commodities.

Increased from \$500,000 to \$900,000 the authorization for activities which the Armed Forces were to provide in support of the 1960 Olympic winter games at Squaw Valley, Calif. (1958 Almanac p. 309)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- Authorize construction of 180 family housing units at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.; April 16. Voice Vote.

Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.) -- Authorize \$701,000 for construction of facilities at the Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif. to prevent disposal of raw sewage in San Francisco Bay; April 16. Voice vote.

Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) -- Add \$1 dollar for exchange of certain property at San Jose, Calif.; April 16. Voice vote.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Increase from 250 to 450 the housing units authorized for the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.; authorize 114 housing units for Loring Air Force Base, Maine, and 600 housing units at Travis Air Force Base, Calif.; April 16. Voice vote.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 28, 30.)

14. HR 1321. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans and to vest the Administrator with all REA functions, which were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. Passage of the bill. Passed 254-131 (D 238-5; R 16-126), April 15, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 556)

15. HR 5674. Authorize \$1,252,608,001 for military construction in fiscal 1960. Passage of the bill. Passed 377-7 (D 240-2; R 137-5), April 16, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 557)

| TOTAL | | | | | DEMOCRATIC | | | | | REPUBLICAN | | | | |
|----------|--|-----|-----|--|------------|--|-----|-----|--|------------|--|-----|-----|--|
| Vote No. | | 14 | 15 | | Vote No. | | 14 | 15 | | Vote No. | | 14 | 15 | |
| Yes | | 254 | 377 | | Yes | | 238 | 240 | | Yes | | 16 | 137 | |
| May | | 131 | 7 | | May | | 5 | 2 | | May | | 126 | 5 | |

| 14 | | 15 | | 14 | | 15 | | 14 | | 15 | | - KEY - | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|----|--|--------------|---|-------------|--|---------------------|---|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| ALABAMA | | | | | | IDAHO | | | | | | Y Record Vote For (yes). | | | | | |
| 3 Andrews | Y | Y | | 25 Kasem | Y | Y | | 1 Pfost | Y | Y | | ✓ Paired For. | | | | | |
| 1 Boykin | Y | Y | | 17 King | Y | Y | | 2 Budge | N | Y | | N Announced For, CQ Poll For. | | | | | |
| 7 Elliott | Y | Y | | 26 Roosevelt | Y | Y | | ILLINOIS | | | | N Record Vote Against (nay). | | | | | |
| 2 Grant | Y | Y | | 21 Hiestand | N | Y | | 25 Gray | Y | Y | | X Paired Against. | | | | | |
| 9 Huddleston | ? | Y | | 22 Holt | N | Y | | 21 Mack | Y | Y | | - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. | | | | | |
| 8 Jones | Y | Y | | 18 Hosmer | N | Y | | 24 Price | Y | Y | | ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll. | | | | | |
| 5 Rains | Y | Y | | 16 Jackson | X | N | | 23 Shipley | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 4 Roberts | Y | Y | | 24 Lipscomb | N | Y | | 16 Allen | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| 6 Selden | Y | Y | | 15 McDonough | N | Y | | 17 Arends | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| ALASKA | | | | | | COLORADO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Rivers | Y | Y | | 20 Smith | N | Y | | 19 Chipfield | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| ARIZONA | | | | | | 4 Aspinall | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Udall | ? | ? | | 2 Johnson | Y | Y | | 14 Hoffman | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| 1 Rhodes | N | ? | | 1 Rogers | Y | Y | | 15 Mason | N | N | | | | | | | |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | | 3 Chenoweth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Alford | Y | ? | | CONNECTICUT | | | | | | 18 Michel | | | | | | | |
| 1 Gathings | Y | Y | | 2 Bowles | ? | ? | | 20 Simpson | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 4 Harris | Y | Y | | 1 Daddario | ✓ | ? | | 22 Springer | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| 2 Mills | Y | Y | | 3 Giaimo | ✓ | ? | | Chicago-Cook County | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Norrell | Y | Y | | 4 Irwin | Y | Y | | 12 Boyle | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 3 Trimble | Y | Y | | AL Kowalski | Y | Y | | 1 Dawson | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | | 5 Monagan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Cohelan | Y | Y | | DELAWARE | | | | | | 5 Kluczynski | | | | | | | |
| 14 Hagen | Y | Y | | AL McDowell | Y | Y | | 7 Libonati | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 2 Johnson | Y | Y | | FLORIDA | | | | | | 3 Murphy | | | | | | | |
| 11 McFall | Y | Y | | 2 Bennett | Y | Y | | 6 O'Brien | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 1 Miller (C.W.) | Y | Y | | 4 Fascell | Y | Y | | 2 O'Hara | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 8 Miller (G.P.) | ? | ? | | 7 Haley | Y | Y | | 11 Pucinski | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 3 Moss | Y | Y | | 5 Herlong | Y | Y | | 8 Rostenkowski | ? | ? | | | | | | | |
| 29 Sound | Y | ? | | 8 Matthews | Y | Y | | 9 Yates | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 5 Shelley | Y | Y | | 6 Rogers | Y | Y | | 13 Church | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| 27 Sheppard | Y | Y | | 3 Sikes | Y | Y | | 10 Collier | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| 12 Sisk | Y | Y | | 1 Cramer | N | ? | | 4 Derwinski | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| 6 Baldwin | N | Y | | GEORGIA | | | | | | INDIANA | | | | | | | |
| 10 Gubser | N | Y | | 8 Blitch | Y | Y | | 11 Barr | N | Y | | | | | | | |
| 4 Mailliard | N | Y | | 10 Brown | Y | Y | | 3 Brademas | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 13 Teague | N | Y | | 5 Davis | ? | Y | | 8 Denton | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 28 Utt | N | Y | | 4 Flynt | Y | Y | | 10 Harmon | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 30 Wilson | X | ? | | 3 Forrester | Y | Y | | 9 Hogan | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| 9 Younger | N | Y | | 9 Landrum | Y | Y | | 1 Madden | Y | Y | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles County | | | | | | 7 Mitchell | | | | | | 5 Roush | | | | | |
| 23 Doyle | Y | Y | | 2 Pilcher | | | | | | ? | | | | | | | |
| 19 Holifield | Y | Y | | 1 Preston | | | | | | 6 Wampler | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 6 Vinson | | | | | | 4 Adair | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 7 Bray | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2 Halleck | | | | | | | | | |

Democrats in this type: *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 14 through 15.

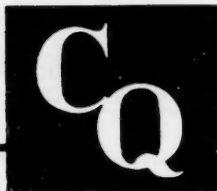
(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 28,30.)

| 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| 6 Morrison ? ? | | NEBRASKA | | 7 Lennon Y Y | | 6 McMillan ? Y | |
| 5 Passman Y Y | | 3 Brock Y Y | | 5 Scott Y ? | | 2 Riley Y Y | |
| 7 Thompson Y Y | | 4 McGinley Y Y | | 11 Whitener ? ? | | 1 Rivers Y Y | |
| 3 Willis Y Y | | 2 Cunningham N Y | | 10 Jonas N Y | | SOUTH DAKOTA | |
| MAINE | | 1 Weaver Y Y | | NORTH DAKOTA | | 1 McGovern Y Y | |
| 2 Coffin Y Y | | NEVADA | | AL Burdick Y Y | | 2 Berry Y Y | |
| 1 Oliver Y Y | | AL Baring ? ? | | AL Short N Y | | TENNESSEE | |
| 3 McIntire N Y | | NEW HAMPSHIRE | | OHIO | | 6 Bass Y Y | |
| MARYLAND | | 2 Bass N Y | | 9 Ashley Y Y | | 9 Davis ? ? | |
| 2 Brewster Y Y | | 1 Merrow X ? | | 11 Cook Y Y | | 8 Everett ? Y | |
| 4 Fallon Y Y | | NEW JERSEY | | 20 Feighan ? Y | | 4 Evins Y Y | |
| 6 Foley ? Y | | 11 Addonizio Y Y | | 18 Hays ? ? | | 3 Frazier Y Y | |
| 7 Friedel Y Y | | 14 Daniels Y Y | | 19 Kirwan Y Y | | 5 Loser Y Y | |
| 3 Garmatz Y Y | | 13 Gallagher Y Y | | 17 Levering Y Y | | 7 Murray Y Y | |
| 1 Johnson Y Y | | 10 Radino Y Y | | 10 Moeller Y ? | | 2 Baker N Y | |
| 5 Lankford Y Y | | 4 Thompson Y Y | | 6 Polk ? ? | | 1 Reece N Y | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | | 3 Auchincloss N Y | | 21 Vanik Y Y | | TEXAS | |
| 2 Boland Y Y | | 1 Cabill N Y | | 14 Ayres N Y | | 3 Beckworth Y Y | |
| 13 Burke Y Y | | 8 Canfield N Y | | 13 Baumhart N ? | | 2 Brooks Y Y | |
| 4 Donohue ? Y | | 6 Dwyer N Y | | 8 Betts N Y | | 17 Burleson Y Y | |
| 7 Lane Y Y | | 5 Frelinghuysen N Y | | 22 Bolton N Y | | 22 Casey Y Y | |
| 8 Macdonald ? Y | | 2 Glenn N Y | | 16 Bow N Y | | 7 Dowdy Y Y | |
| 12 McCormack ? Y | | 9 Osmer N Y | | 7 Brown N Y | | 21 Fisher Y Y | |
| 11 O'Neill ? Y | | 12 Wallbauser N Y | | 12 Devine N Y | | 13 Ikard Y Y | |
| 3 Philbin ? Y | | 7 Widnall N Y | | 15 Henderson N Y | | 20 Kilday Y Y | |
| 6 Bates N Y | | NEW MEXICO | | 2 Hess X Y | | 15 Kilgore Y Y | |
| 1 Conte N Y | | AL Montoya Y Y | | 5 Latta N Y | | 19 Mahon ? Y | |
| 10 Curtis N Y | | AL Morris Y Y | | 4 McCulloch N Y | | 1 Patman Y Y | |
| 9 Keith N Y | | NEW YORK | | 23 Minshall N Y | | 11 Poage Y Y | |
| 14 Martin N Y | | 41 Dulski Y Y | | 3 Schenck N Y | | 4 Rayburn Y Y | |
| 5 Rogers N Y | | 30 O'Brien Y Y | | 1 Scherer X Y | | 18 Rogers Y Y | |
| MICHIGAN | | 32 Stratton Y Y | | OKLAHOMA | | 16 Rutherford Y Y | |
| 7 O'Hara Y Y | | 27 Barry N Y | | 3 Albert Y Y | | 6 Teague ? ? | |
| 12 Bennett Y Y | | 3 Becker N Y | | 2 Edmondson Y Y | | 8 Thomas ? Y | |
| 8 Bentley N Y | | 2 Derounian N Y | | 5 Jarman Y Y | | 9 Thompson Y ? | |
| 18 Broomfield N Y | | 26 Dooley N Y | | 6 Morris Y Y | | 10 Thornberry Y Y | |
| 10 Cederberg N Y | | 33 Kilburn N Y | | 4 Steed Y Y | | 12 Wright Y Y | |
| 6 Chamberlain N Y | | 40 Miller N Y | | 1 Belcher Y Y | | 14 Young Y Y | |
| 5 Ford N Y | | 39 Osterlag N Y | | OREGON | | 5 Alger N Y | |
| 9 Griffin N Y | | 42 Pillion N Y | | 3 Green Y Y | | UTAH | |
| 4 Hoffman N Y | | 34 Pirnie N Y | | 4 Porter Y Y | | 2 King N Y | |
| 3 Jobansen N Y | | 43 Vacancy N Y | | 2 Ullman Y Y | | 1 Dixon N Y | |
| 11 Knox Y Y | | 35 Riehlman N Y | | 1 Norblad ? ? | | VERMONT | |
| 2 Meader N ? | | 37 Robison N Y | | PENNSYLVANIA | | AL Meyer Y N | |
| Detroit-Wayne County | | 28 St. George X Y | | 25 Clark N Y | | VIRGINIA | |
| 13 Diggs Y ? | | 36 Taber N Y | | 21 Dent ? ? | | 4 Abbitt Y Y | |
| 15 Dingell Y Y | | 31 Taylor N Y | | 11 Flood Y Y | | 1 Downing Y Y | |
| 17 Griffiths Y Y | | 1 Wainwright N Y | | 30 Holland ? ? | | 3 Gary Y Y | |
| 16 Lesinski Y Y | | 38 Weis N Y | | 28 Moorhead Y Y | | 2 Hardy Y Y | |
| 1 Machrowicz Y Y | | 29 Wharton N Y | | 26 Morgan Y Y | | 7 Harrison Y Y | |
| 14 Rabaut Y Y | | New York City | | 10 Prokop Y Y | | 9 Jennings Y Y | |
| MINNESOTA | | 8 Anuso Y Y | | 19 Quigley Y ? | | 8 Smith Y Y | |
| 8 Blatnik Y Y | | 24 Buckley ✓ ? | | 14 Rhodes Y Y | | 5 Tuck Y Y | |
| 4 Karth Y Y | | 11 Celler Y ? | | 15 Walter ✓ Y | | 10 Broybill N Y | |
| 6 Marshall Y Y | | 7 Delaney Y Y | | 17 Busb N Y | | 6 Poff N Y | |
| 3 Wier Y Y | | 23 Dollinger Y Y | | 29 Corbett N Y | | WASHINGTON | |
| 7 Andersen ? ? | | 19 Farbstein Y Y | | 8 Curtin N Y | | 7 Magnuson Y Y | |
| 1 Quie N Y | | 22 Healey Y Y | | 9 Dague N Y | | 5 Horan Y Y | |
| 5 Judd N Y | | 6 Holtzman Y Y | | 12 Fenton N Y | | 3 Mack N Y | |
| 9 Langen Y Y | | 10 Kelly Y Y | | 27 Fulton N Y | | 4 May Y Y | |
| 2 Nelsen N Y | | 9 Keogh ✓ Y | | 23 Gavin N Y | | 1 Pelly N Y | |
| MISSISSIPPI | | 13 Multer ✓ ? | | 24 Kearns N Y | | 6 Tollefsen ? Y | |
| 1 Abernethy Y Y | | 16 Powell ? ? | | 13 Lafore N Y | | 2 Westland N Y | |
| 6 Colmer Y Y | | 14 Rooney ? Y | | 7 Milliken N Y | | WEST VIRGINIA | |
| 3 Smith Y Y | | 18 Santangelo ? ? | | 16 Mumma N Y | | 3 Bailey Y Y | |
| 2 Whitten ? ? | | 20 Teller ? ? | | 22 Saylor N Y | | 4 Hechler Y ? | |
| 4 Williams ? ? | | 21 Zelenko Y Y | | 18 Simpson N ? | | 5 Kee Y Y | |
| 5 Winstead ? ? | | 5 Bosch N Y | | 20 Van Zandt N Y | | 6 Slack Y Y | |
| MISSOURI | | 12 Dorn N Y | | Philadelphia | | 2 Stagers Y Y | |
| 5 Bolling Y Y | | 25 Fino N Y | | 1 Barrett Y Y | | 1 Moore N Y | |
| 7 Brown Y ? | | 4 Halpern N Y | | 3 Byrne Y Y | | WISCONSIN | |
| 9 Cannon Y Y | | 17 Lindsay N Y | | 2 Granahan Y Y | | 1 Flynn Y Y | |
| 8 Carnahan ? ? | | 15 Ray N Y | | 5 Green Y Y | | 9 Johnson Y Y | |
| 4 Randall Y Y | | NORTH CAROLINA | | 4 Nix Y Y | | 2 Kostenmeier Y Y | |
| 6 Hull Y Y | | 9 Alexander Y Y | | 6 Toll Y Y | | 5 Reuss Y Y | |
| 10 Jones Y Y | | 3 Barden ? Y | | RHODE ISLAND | | 4 Zablocki Y Y | |
| 11 Karsten Y Y | | 1 Bonner Y Y | | 2 Fogarty Y Y | | 8 Byrnes N N | |
| 1 Moulder ✓ ? | | 4 Cooley Y Y | | 1 Forand Y Y | | 7 Laird N N | |
| 3 Sullivan Y N | | 6 Durham Y Y | | SOUTH CAROLINA | | 10 O'Konski Y N | |
| 2 Curtis N Y | | 2 Fountain Y Y | | 4 Ashmore Y Y | | 6 Van Pelt X ? | |
| MONTANA | | 12 Hall Y Y | | 3 Dorn N Y | | 3 Witbrow N Y | |
| 2 Anderson Y Y | | 8 Kitchin Y Y | | 5 Hemphill Y Y | | WYOMING | |
| 1 Metcalf Y Y | | | | | | AL Thomson N Y | |

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending April 17, 1959 -- PAGE 559



Government Secrecy Congressional committees have barred the public from almost one-third of their meetings so far this year. A Congressional Quarterly study, based on a day-to-day tally of committee meetings shows that through March 26, Senate committees in the 86th Congress held 36 percent of their meetings in closed session and House committees met behind closed doors 27 percent of the time. Congressional concern, however, as revealed in two sets of subcommittee hearings underway or starting soon, was with Executive, not Congressional, secrecy. (Page 535, 536)

Dulles Resigns

President Eisenhower's announcement of the resignation of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles brought world-wide expressions of regret, but also concern over the future course of United States foreign policy. The President's failure to announce a successor immediately led to speculation on whether Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter would get the post. This week CQ carries a biography of Herter and wrap-up stories on the Berlin crisis and the Dulles resignation. (Page 531, 533)

Wilderness Campaign

The bill supporters claim will preserve some of the Nation's remaining wilderness areas is expected to undergo its first major test of strength early in May. The bill faces plenty of trouble in both the Senate and House Interior Committees. Even if it gets through the House group, it still must pass the Rules Committee. Supporters are giving it about a 50-50 chance. Opposition comes mainly from mining, lumber, mineral and petroleum groups that contend the bill would exclude them from natural resources they'll need in the future to keep developing. (Page 538)

Committee Action

The House Rules Committee threw a roadblock in the path of the omnibus housing bill that many Democrats consider a legislative "must"....Also in the House, the area redevelopment and Federal aid to education bills got subcommittee approval....In the Senate, the Labor Committee approved the railroad retirement benefit increases bill.... (Page 553, 554)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Rural Electrification Administration loans and functions, military construction, page 558.

REA Authority

A Presidential veto loomed as the House, on almost straight party lines, passed and sent to the White House a bill to give final authority over Rural Electrification Administration loans to the REA Administrator instead of the Secretary of Agriculture. Democrat Melvin Price (Ill.) said the legislation was needed to keep the REA "completely free of politics," but Republican Ancher Nelsen (Minn.), a former REA Administrator, called it "a phony issue." (Page 556)

Politics as Usual

It was politics as usual last week, which meant a full schedule of activities. The Republicans did the expected when they chose Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) as party chairman and picked Chicago for the 1960 convention site. Also unsurprising was Sen. William Proxmire's (D Wis.) third attack on the leadership efforts of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) went campaigning in Wisconsin, while Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) announced he would accept a Presidential draft. The House decided to investigate the election of Rep. Dale Alford (D Ark.). (Page 548, 549)

Oil Imports

A full month has elapsed and a lively controversy is still brewing over the Administration's March 10 order clamping mandatory quotas on petroleum imports. Both supporters and critics of the action were armed with what they viewed as irrefutable arguments and used them freely as the debate spread through Congress, pressure groups and the oil industry. One group said the U.S. should take advantage of the low-cost foreign oil to keep the Nation's defenses strong; an oil-state Senator replied that unlimited imports would weaken U.S. defenses. (Page 550)